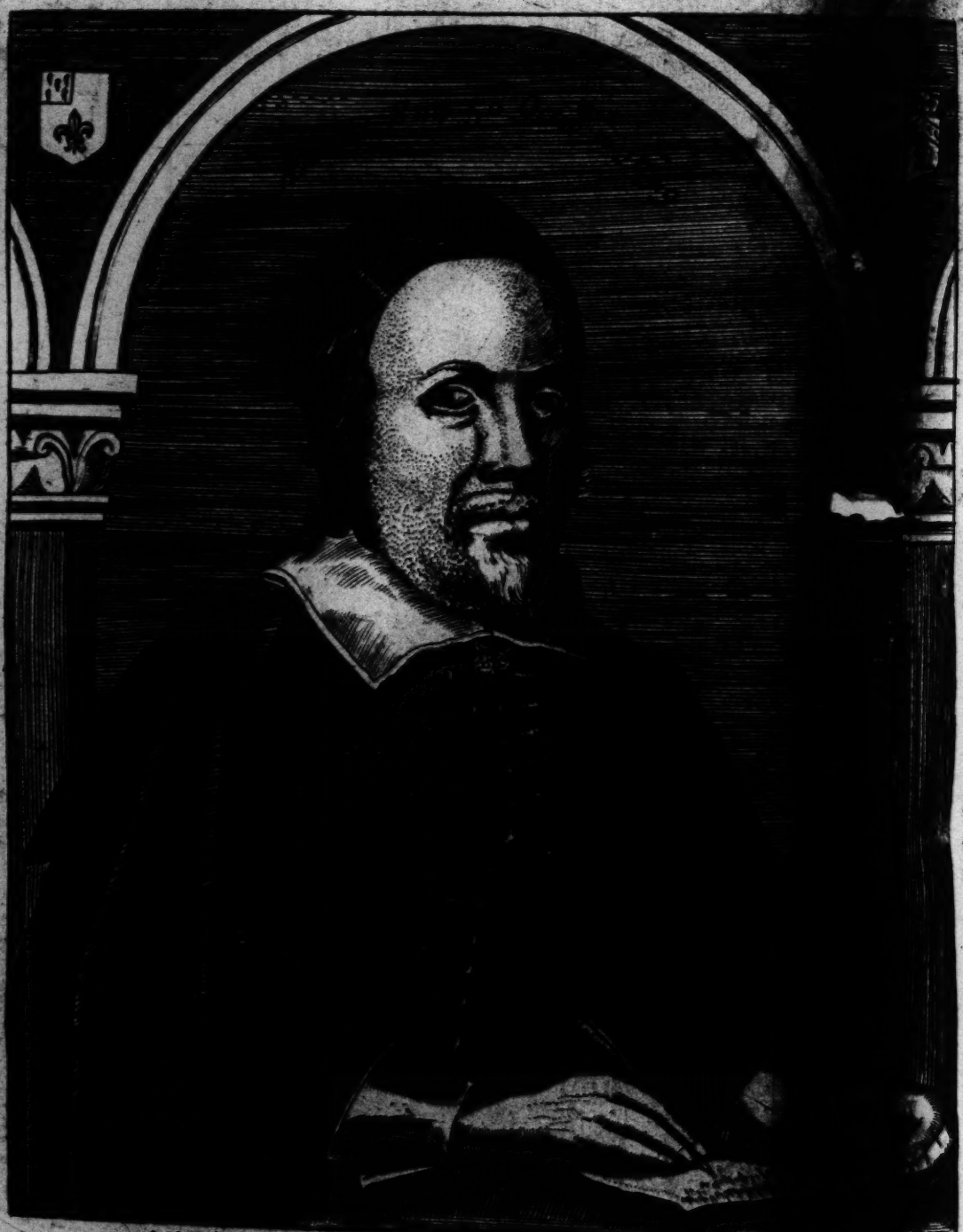

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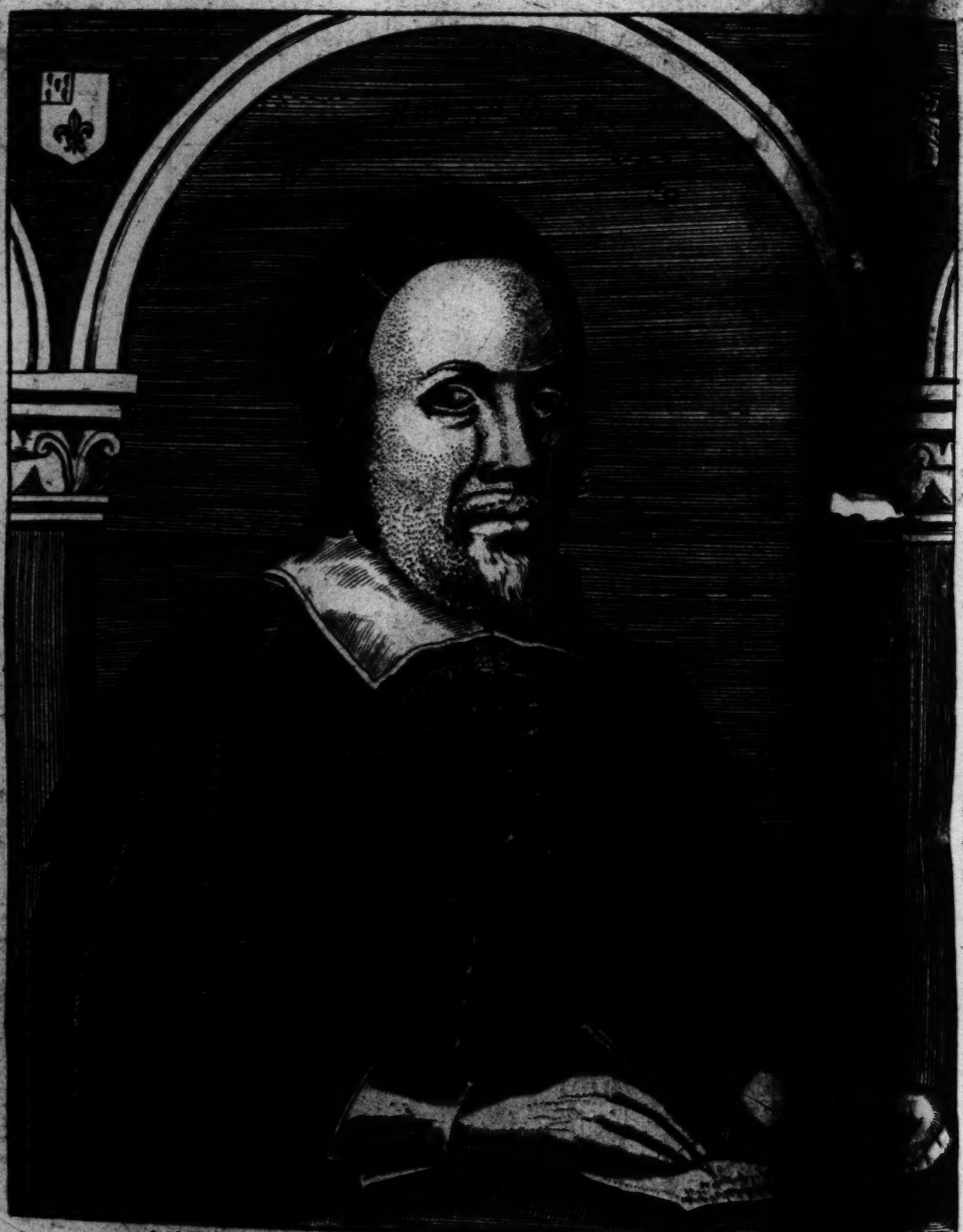

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THE LIFE & DEATH OF ALEXANDER the Great,

The first Founder of the

GRECIAN EMPIRE

Represented by the Brazen belly of that Image; *Dan.* 2. 32. and by a Leopard with four wings, *Dan.* 7. 6. and by a He-Goat, with a great horn between his eyes, *Dan.* 8. 5.

AS ALSO

The LIFE and DEATH of CHARLES the GREAT,

Commonly called

CHARLEMAGNE,

The first Founder of the

FRENCH EMPIRE.

By SA. CLARKE, sometime Minister in St *Bennet Fink*, London.

LONDON,
Printed for *William Miller* at the Gilded Acorn in St *Pauls* Churchyard, near the little North Door. 1665.

Licensed to be Printed,

Roger L'Estrange.

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By *Sa. Clarke*, sometime Minister in St *Bennet Fink*, London.

Promotion comes neither from the East, nor from the West, nor from the South; But God is the Judge; He putteth down one, and setteth up another, Psal. 75. 6, 7.

LONDON,
Printed for *William Miller* at the Gilded Acorn in St *Pauls* Churchyard, near the little North Door. 1665.

THE LIFE, & DEATH OF ALEXANDER the Great, KING OF MACEDONIA.

ALEXANDER, ſurnamed the *Great* was the Son of *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*, and of his Queen *Olympias*. He was born on the ſixth day of our *June*, called by the *Macedonians*, *Lous*. Upon the very ſame day that the Temple of *Diana* in *Epheſus* was burned down; whereupon the Prieſts, Magicians, and South-ſayers ran about the City, crying, that ſome great Plague and miſchief to *Aſia* was ſurely born that day. Three meſſengers came

His Parentage.

to King *Philip*, presently after he had won the City of *Potidaea*, upon the same day, who brought him great Newes, the first, that *Parmenio* his Generall, had won a notable Battel of the *Illyrians*: the second that his Horse had won the prize at the *Olympian* Games: and the third, that his wife *Olympias* had brought him a Son, that was named *Alexander*, born at *Pella* in *Macedonia*.

His Birth.

Philip being marvellous glad to hear these newses, the Southsayers much added to his joy; assuring him, that his Son that was thus born, should be invincible. He had naturally a very fair white colour, mingled with red, which chiefly appeared in his face and breast: His skin had a marvellous sweet savour, and his breath was very sweet, which shewed his excellent constitution. He was naturally hot and Cholerick, which made him to be addicted to drink, and hasty, and yet was chast withall. His Father was very carefull of his Education, and therefore gat for him excellent Tutors, as *Leonidas*, which had the chiefest Government of him. Then *Lysimachus*, an *Acarnanian*: and *Aristotle*, the Best *Philosopher* of his time, to whom *Philip* allowed a very Honourable stipend.

His Education.

He delighted much in hunting divers kinds of wilde Beasts, and playing at the Staff. On a time while he was young, Ambassadors were sent to his Father from the King of *Persia*, and it fell out that *Philip* was in some journey out of his Kingdom. *Alexander* therefore intertained them familiarly, not using any childish questions to them, nor enquiring about trifling, and triviall matters, but what distance it was from one place to another, and which way they went into the higher places of *Asia*; Also about the King of *Persia* himself, how he behaved himself towards his enemies, and what power he had, &c. insomuch as they were ravished with delight to hear him, judging him to be of great Courage, and of a Noble minde, and one that was like to attempt great enterprises. When at any time news was brought him

His early wisdom.

him that his Father had taken some famous City, or had won some great Battel, he was no whit glad to hear it, but would say to his play-fellows: Sirs, *My Father will do all, I shall have nothing left me to Conquer with you that will be ought worth.*

Upon a time *Philonicus*, a *Thessalian* brought a brave Horse, called *Bucephalus*, to sell unto King *Philip*, demanding thirteen Talents for him, and they went into the Field to try him: But the Horse was found to be so unruly, and churlish, that they which should have ridden him, said, that he would never be made serviceable: For he would let no man get upon his Back, nor abide any of the Gentlemens voices that were about *Philip*, but would yerk at them with his heels; whereupon *Philip*, being afraid; bad them take him away as a wilde, untamable, and unprofitable Beast: which they had done accordingly, had not *Alexander*, that stood by, said, *O Gods! what a Horse do they turn away for lack of skill, and courage to handle and break him?* *Philip* heard what he said, but held his peace. *Alexander* often repeating those words, and seeming sorry that the Horse should be sent back, *Philip* said, Why doest thou controll them that have more skill and experience than thy self; and that know better how to handle a Horse than thou doest; *Alexander* answered, *and yet me-thinks I could handle him better than all they have done.* But if thou canst do no more than they (replied *Philip*) what wilt thou forfeit for thy folly? *I am content* (said *Alexander*) *to forfeit the price of the Horse.* Every one laughed to hear his answer, and the match was made between the Father and the Son. Then ran *Alexander* to the Horse, and took him by the Bridle, and turned him towards the Sun. It seems he had observed how mad the Horse was to see his own shadow, which was before, always before his eyes as he stirred too and fro. Then *Alexander* speaking gently to the Horse, and clapping him on the back with his hand, till he had left his fury and snorting, softly let fall his Cloke from him, and lightly leaped on his back, and so gat

Bucephalus broken by *Alexander.*

gat up without any danger, and holding the reins of the Bridle hard, without striking or stirring the Horse, made him to be gentle enough. And when he perceived that the fury of the Horse was calmed, he put him forward, and began to Gallop; Then he put him to his full carrier, spurring, and switching him. *Philip* at first, seeing his sons confidence, began to fear lest he should catch any hurt: But when he saw him readily to turn the Horse at the end of his carrier, and shewing bravery for what he had done, all the Spectators gave a great shoot for joy: and the Father fell a weeping for joy: and when *Alexander* was allighted from the Horse, his Father went and kissed him, saying, *O Son! thou must have a Kingdom that is meet for thee; for* Macedonia *is not sufficient for thee:* Considering also that he was not to be rigoronsly dealt with, and that by gentle means and perswasions he could make him do what he would, he ever sought rather to perswade than to Command him what he would have done.

His mildness.

Alexander in these his younger days was very mild, and of a patient disposition, insomuch as being told that some of his Friends used in secret, to speak against him, he said, *Regium est malè audire cùm benefeceris.* Its a Kingly thing to hear ill, when one doth well.

He comes to his Kingdom.

King *Philip* being dead, his son *Alexander* succeeded, being a Prince no less Valiant by Nature than by Education, being well instructed, & inriched with all sorts of Learning. He began his Reign in *Macedonia*, four hundred and seventeen years after *Rome* was built, being himself about twenty years old.

Upon this change of the King the neighbour Nations, whom *Philip* had oppressed, adventured to endeavour the recovery of their former liberty by force of Arms, the young years of *Alexander* giving some hope of prevailing, & his suspected severity encreasing the courage of others, who could easilier resolve to die, than to live in slavery: But *Alexander* gave no respite to these discontented humours; For after revenge taken upon the Conspiratours against his Father, whom he slew upon his Tomb, and

He slays his Fathers murtherers.

the

the celebration of his Funerals, he first engaged his *Macedonians* to him by freeing them from all exactions, and bodily slavery, other than his service in the Wars, and to others that contemned his youth, he used such austerity, and such clemency to the rest; that having calmed these neerer discontents, he presently went into *Peloponnesus*, and so insinuated himself amongst them, that by the Council of the States of *Greece*, he was chosen *Captain Generall* to mannage the War against the *Persians*, as his Father had been before him, who was so intent upon that War, that he had sent over into *Asia* part of his Army under the Conduct of *Parmenio*, and *Attalus*, with order to take in some place which might secure the descent of the rest.

He intends war against *Persia*.

Upon this enterprise against the *Persians* was *Alexander* wholly busied, his restless thoughts both sleeping and waking, presenting to him the Riches, Honour, and large Dominions which he hoped to attain thereby. Yet was he again crossed, and retarded by the *Athenians*, *Thebans*, and *Lacedemonians*, who had united themselves against him, hoping by the assistance of the *Persians*, to recover their former liberty; and they were to this, encouraged by *Demosthennes*, whom the *Persian* Gold had bribed thereunto. This unexpected rub, and loss of time was very grievous to *Alexander*, who was troubled that he should turn his Sword from the base and effeminate *Persians*, against the manly, and famous *Grecians*, of whose assistance in his intended Wars he had assured himself; He therefore made such expedition against them, that himself, with his Army at his heels, brought them the first news of his preparations. This celerity of his made them begin to stagger, and the *Athenians*, as they were the first that moved, so were they the first that fainted, and by their Ambassadours sought to pacifie him. *Alexander* was not long in resolving, but admitted their excuses, and made peace.

He subdues the *Grecians*.

Having now quieted his Borderers on the South, he resolved also to assure himself of those Nations which

And other Nations.

lay on the North of *Macedonia*, *viz.* the *Thracians*, *Triballes*, *Peones*, *Getes*, *Agrians*, and others, who by their frequent incursions had much molested his Father; and withall those, after he had given them divers overthrows, he made peace, or brought them into his Subjection: and yet could he not find the way out of *Europe*.

The *Thebans*, which had one thousand *Macedonians* in Garrison in their Citadel, being impatient of slavery, endeavoured to force it; which *Alexander* being informed of, hastened to their succour with thirty thousand Foot, all old Souldiers, and three thousand Horse, and presenting himself before their City, he gave the *Thebans* time to resolve whether they would have peace or War, only demanding that they should deliver up to him the two chief Incendiaries, *Phenix*, and *Prothytes*, which they took in such scorn, that they demand *Philotas*, and *Antipater*, two of his chief Captains. This so incensed *Alexander*, that whilst he assailed the City before, the *Macedonian* Garrison did the like behind, and so breaking into the City, he slew ninty thousand of them, and sold thirty thousand more for slaves, and this he did for a terrour to the other *Greecians*.

And the *Thebans*.

Many Arguments were used by *Cleadas* (one of the Prisoners) to dissuade him from destroying the City, of *Thebes* but all proved fruitless; for he razed the City, only out of his respect to learning, he pardoned all of the race of *Pindarus* the Poet, and set at liberty *Timoclea*, the sister of *Theagines*, who died in the defence of the liberty of *Greece* against his Father *Philip*. This Noble Woman, being taken by a *Thracian*, and ravished, he threatned to kill her unless she would discover her Treasure to him: She led him to a Well, and told him that she had cast it therein, and when he stooped to look into the well, she thrust him in, and stoned him to Death.

A brave Example.

Alexander shortly after at a Common Council of *Greece*, being chosen General a second time against the *Persians*, went to visit *Diogenes* the Philosopher there. Then returned into *Macedonia*, where, in a Town called *Dios*, as he

he was wholly taken up with thoughts of subduing *Asia*, there appeared to him in his Sleep the resemblance of the High Priest of *Jerusalem*, who bad him be courageous and bold, and speedily with his Army to put over into *Asia*, promising that he would be his Conducter in the Conquest of the *Persian* Empire, as *Alexander* himself reported. His vision.

All being now quieted at home, *Alexander* leaving the Government of *Macedon*, and *Greece* to *Antipater*, in the beginning of the Spring he passed the *Hellespont*, and being ready to dis-imbark, he threw a Dart towards the *Asian* shore, as a token of defiance, commanding his Souldiers not to wast, and destroy the Country, or to burn those buildings which themselves were presently, and in future to possess. Then landed he his Army consisting of thirty two thousand foot, and five thousand Horse, all old Souldiers, neer unto *Troy*, where he offered a Sacrifice upon the Tomb of *Achilles*, his Maternall Ancestor. He goes into *Asia*.

But before he left his own Country, he put to death, without any offence given him, all his Mother in Laws Kinsmen, whom his Father had greatly advanced, not sparing such of his own as he suspected, thinking by unjust cruelty to secure himself for the present, and future: Yet the end fell out contrary to the Policy which his Ambition taught him, though well agreeing with the Justice of God: For within a few years all that he had planted was rooted up; those whom he most trusted were most Traiterous: His Mother, Friends and Children fell by such another merciless Sword as his own, and all manner of confusion followed his dead Body to the Grave, and left him there. His cruelty. Gods Justice.

When *Darius*, the King of *Persia*, was informed that *Alexander* was landed in *Asia*, he so much scorned the *Macedonian* Army, and contemned *Alexander* himself, that writing to him, he stiled him his Servant, and reprehended him for his presumption, and disloyalty (For *Darius* intitled himself *King of Kings*, *and kinsman of the Gods*) *Darius* his Pride.

Gods) and withall, he wrote to his Leiutenants in the Lesser *Asia*, that they should take *Alexander* alive, whip him with Rods, and then convey him to his presence; that they should sink his Ships, and send his *Macedonians* prisoners beyond the *Red Sea*.

Notwithstanding these brags *Alexander* soon discovered what manner of men the *Persians* were: For two of *Darius* his Generals [*Spithredates*, and *Rhasaces*] at the River of *Granick* (which severs the Territories of *Troy* from *Propontis*) with a huge Army both of Horse and Foot, sought to stop his passage, taking the higher ground, and the bank of the River to defend, which *Alexander* was forced to climb up unto from out of the Channel, yet was his victory so easiy, that the *Persians* flying, he slew twenty thousand of the Foot, and two thousand five hundred Horsemen, with the loss of twelve of his own Foot, and two and twenty of his Horsemen, which shews that the *Persians* were rather killed in their backs whilst they ran away, than hurt in their bosoms by resisting.

His victory at *Granick*.

It was wisely done of *Alexander* to pass this River of *Granick* in the face of the enemy, without seeking any other place, or means to convey his men over. For having beaten the *Asiaticks* upon their own ground, he did thereby cut off no less of their reputation, than of their strength, leaving the partakers of such cowards without hope of Succour.

He wins many Cities, and Countries

Presently after this victory, he recovered *Sardis*, *Ephesus*, and the City of the *Trallians*, and *Magnesia*, all which were soon rendred to him, the Inhabitants he received with great grace, suffering them to be Governed by their own Laws: and about the same time, by *Parmenio*, he wan *Miletus*, and by force took in *Halicarnassens*, which because it resisted obstinately, he razed it to the ground. From thence he went into *Caria*, were *Ada*, the Queen, who had been cast out of all that she held (except the City of *Alinda*) by *Darius* his Leiutenants, presented her self to him, and adopted him for her Son, and Successour,

The Queen of *Caria* Adopts him.

which

which *Alexander* took so kindly that he left the whole Kingdom to her disposall. Then entred he into *Lycia*, and *Pamphilia*, and assured to him all the Sea-Coasts, and subjecting to him *Pisidia*, he steared his course towards *Darius*, who (as he was informed) was marching towards him with a marvellous great Army) by the way of *Phrygia*, and this he might the easilier do, for that his first victory had laid under his feet all the Provinces of *Asia* the less, which bordered upon the Sea-coast.

Then gave he order for the se l ng and Government of *Lycia*, and *Pamphilia*, and so marching towards the North, he entred *Celenas*, seated on the River *Maander*, which was abandoned to him, only the Castle held out, which yet after forty days, was surrendred to him also: for so long time he gave them to attend succout from *Darius*. From *Celenas*, he passed on thorow *Phrygia* towards the *Euxine Sea*, till he came to the City of *Gordium*, sometimes the Regal City of King *Midas*, where he found the *Gordian* Knot, which when he knew not how to undo, he cut it asunder with his Sword: For there was an old Prophesie which promised him that could unty it, the Lordship of all *Asia*: whereupon *Alexander*, not respecting the manner so it were done, assumed to himself the fulfilling of the Prophesie by hewing it in pieces.

He Cuts the *Gordian* knot.

Now before he left this part of *Asia* to go to the East, he took care to clear the Sea-coast on his back, and to thrust the *Persians* out of the Islands of *Lesbos*, *Chio*, and *Coos*, the charge whereof he committed to two of his Captains, giving them such directions as he judged most meet for that service, and delivering to them fifty Talents for defraying the charges thereof: and withall, out of the spoil gotten by his first victory, he sent sixty Talents more to *Antipater*, whom he had left for the Government of *Macedonia* and *Greece*. From *Celenas* he went to *Ancira*, standing on the same River of *Sangarius*, which runs through *Gordium*: there he mustered his Army, and so entred into *Paphlagonia*, whose Inhabitants submitted

He Conquers the Islands.

submitted themselves to him, and thereby obtained freedom from Tribute. There he left *Catus* Governour, with one Regiment of *Macedonians* newly come to him.

Memnon dies.

Here he heard of the Death of *Memnon*, *Darius*'s Leiutenant, which much encouraged him to pass on towards him: For of this one Commander he had more respect than of all the multitude assembled by *Darius*, and of all the Captains he had besides. Then did he travell hastily towards *Cilicia*, with a desire to recover the Streights thereof before *Darius* should arrive there. The Governour of *Cilicia* hearing of *Alexanders* hasty march, left some Companies to keep the Streights, which were indeed very defensible, and now (though too late) began to prize, and put in Execution the advise of *Memnon*, who in the beginning of the Wars, had counselled to wast all the provisions both for Man, and Horse that could not be conveyed into strong holds, and always to give ground to the Invader, till he found some such notable advantage as might secure to him the victory. *For the fury of an invading army is best broken by delays, change of diet, and want, and other inconveniences bringing, and breeding many diseases upon all Nations out of their own Country.* And had *Darius* kept the *Macedonians* but a while without meat, and sleep, refusing to give or take Battel, and had wearied them with his light Horsemen (as the *Parthians* afterwards did the *Romans*) in all probability he might have saved both his life, and Estate. For it was one of the greatest encouragements given by *Alexander* to his *Macedonians* before the third, and last fatall Battel, that they were now to fight with all the strength of *Persia* at once.

Good Counsel neglected.

But where God hath a purpose to destroy, wise men are taken away, and the charge of things is committed unto such as either cannot see what is for their good, or that know not how to put in execution any sound advice; the course which *Memnon* had propounded, must in all liklyhood have brought the *Macedonians* into great straits, and stopt them at those nar-

row

row passages of *Cilicia*. For had *Cappadocia*, and *Paphlagonia* been wasted when *Alexander* was far off, and the Streights of *Cilicia* been defended by *Arsenes* with his best Souldiers, hunger would not have suffered the enemy to stay the triall of all means for the forcing of that passage: Or if the place could not have been defended, yet might *Cilicia* at leasure have been throughly spoiled, that the heart of *Alexanders* Army should have been broken, whilst they sought out miseries by painfull travell.

But *Arsenes* leaving a small number to defend the Streights, took the best of his Army with him to wast and spoil the Country; or rather, as it seemed, to make himself some work, under which pretence he might with honesty run the further from *Alexander*; And in truth he so handled the matter, that he gave cause to the *Cicilians* to wish for *Alexanders* coming, and as great cause to the Keepers of the Passage not to hinder it. For *cowards are wise in apprehending all forms of danger*. These Guardians of the Streights, hearing that *Arsenes* hasted to joyn himself with *Darius*, burning down all as he went, as one despairing to defend it, began to think, that surely their Generall (who gave for lost the Country behind their backs) had exposed themselves to certain ruine, as men that were fit only to dull the swords of the *Macedonians*; Wherefore, not being ambitious to die for their Prince and Country (which honour they saw that *Arsenes* himself could well forbear) they presently followed the footsteps of their General, gleaning what he had left. And thus *Alexander* without hazard, got, both the entrance into *Cilicia*, abandoned by the cowardlinesse of his enemies, and also that whole Province whose minds were now alienated from the *Persians* through the imprudent carriage of *Arsenes*.

The Streights of *Cilicia* taken.

When *Alexander* with great speed was come to *Tarsus*, taking pleasure in the River *Cydnus*, which ran through the City, all hot as he was, he threw off his Armour, and leaped into the cold water, whereupon he grew instantly

ſtantly ſo benumbd in all the Nerves of his Body, that he loſt the uſe of his Tongue; and ſo far was he from hope of recovery, that nothing was expected but preſent Death: But one *Philip* a Phyſician, gave him a Potion, which he took, and it cured him out of hand, though *Parmenio* had forewarned him, that this *Philip* was ſet on work to poiſon him.

Darius his Army.

In the mean time *Darius* approached, having gathered together an Army of two hundred and ninty thouſand men out of divers Nations (ſaith *Q. Curtius*) or of three hundred thouſand Foot, and one hundred thouſand Horſe, (as *Juſtine* numbers them) Or of ſix hundred thouſand, as *Plutarch* relates.

The manner of his march.

The manner of his comming was rather like a Maſker, than a man of War; and like one that took more care to ſhew his Glory and Riches, than to provide for his own ſafety. For before his Army there was carried the holy Fire, which the *Perſians* worſhipped for their God; attended by their Prieſts, and after them three hundred ſixty and five young men, anſwering to the days of the year, clothed in Skarlet. Then the Chariot of *Jupiter*, drawn with white Horſes, with their Riders clothed in white, and carrying Rods of Gold in their hands. Next after them came the Horſe of the Sun, and after him ten ſumptuous Chariots Inlay'd and garniſhed with Gold & Silver: and then the Vaunt Guard of their Horſe, compounded of twelve ſeverall Nations, which, the better to avoid confuſion, did hardly underſtand one anothers Language, and theſe, marſhalled in the head of the reſt, being beaten, might ſerve very fitly to diſorder all that followed them. In the tail of theſe, marched the Regiment of foot ſtiled by the *Perſians*, *Immortall*, becauſe if any died, their place was preſently ſupplied by others; and theſe were armed with chains of Gold, and their coats embroidered wth the ſame, having their ſleeves garniſhed with Pearl: Baits fit either to entice the poor *Macedonians*, or to perſwade them that it were great incivillity to cut or deface ſuch goodly Garments.

His Pride and Folly.

Then

Then marched after them fifteen thousand, more rich and glittering than the former, but apparelled like Women, and these were honoured with the title of the *Kings Kinsmen*. Then came *Darius* himself with the Gentlemen of his Guard-robe, riding before his Chariot, which was supported by the Gods of his Nation, cast and cut in pure Gold: the head of this Chariot was set with precious Stones, with two Golden Idols, covered with an open winged Eagle of the same mettal. The hinder part being raised high, whereon *Darius* sat, had a covering of inestimable valew.

This Chariot of the Kings was followed with ten thousand Horsmen, having lances plated with Silver, and their heads guilt. He had for the proper Guard of his own Person, two hundred of the blood Royal: blood too Royal, and precious to be spilt in any Noble adventure, & these were backed with thirty thousand Footmen, after whom again were led four hundred spare Horses for the Kings own use. Then followed the Rereward, being led by *Sisygambis*, the Kings Mother, and by his Wife, drawn in glorious, and glittering Chariots, followed by a great train of Ladies on Horseback, with fifteen rich Wagons of the Kings children, and the Wives of the Nobility, waited upon by two hundred and fifty Concubines, and a World of Nurses, and Eunuches most sumptuously apparelled: Between these, and a Company of slight Armed Slaves, was the Kings Treasure, loaden on six hundred Mules and three hundred Camels.

In this sort came this May-game King into the field, encombred with a most unnecessary train of Sumpters, attended with Troops of divers Nations, speaking divers Languages, impossible to be well Marshalled by reason of their numbers, and for the most part so effeminate, and so rich in Gold and costly Garments, as the same could not but have encouraged the Nakedst Nation against them.

When *Alexander* met with these effeminate *Asiaticks*, it may easily be guessed what a cheap Victory he had over

Alexander beats Darius.

over them. Some say that he slew in this Battel sixty thousand Footmen, and ten thousand Horsmen. *Q. Curtius* saith, an hundred thousand Foot, with as many Horsemen, and took forty thousand Prisoners, whilest of *Alexanders* Army there miscarried but two hundred and eighty of all sorts, of which number some Historians cut off almost one half. He took Prisoners also *Darius* his Mother, Wife, Daughters, and other the Kings Children. *Darius* by this time found it true, that *Charidemus*, a banished *Grecian* of *Athens*, had told him when he made a view of his Army about *Babylon*, to wit, That the multitude which he had assembled of divers Nations, richly attired but poorly Armed, would be found more terrible to the Countries through which they should pass, than to the *Macedonians* whom they ment to assail, who being all old, and Well-disciplined Souldiers, imbattelled in gross Squadrons, which they called their *Phalanx*, well covered with Armour for defence, and furnished with advantagious Weapons for offence, would make so little account of his delicate *Persians*, ill Armed, and worse Disciplin'd, that except he would (having such abundance of Treasure) entertain a sufficient number of the same *Grecians*, and so encounter the *Macedonians* with men of equall courage, he would repent overlate, as taught by the miserable success like to follow.

Darius his cruelty, and Folly.

But so unpleasing was this discourse to *Darius*, (who used to hear nothing but his own praises) that he caused this poor *Grecian* to be presently slain, who whilst he was under the Tormentors hand, said, to the King, that *Alexander*, against whom he had given this good counsell, should certainly revenge his Death; and deservedly punish *Darius* for refusing this advise. *Darius* likewise slighted the counsell given him by the *Grecian* Souldiers that served under him, who intreated him not to fight in those streight places where *Alexander* could bring as many hands to fight as *Darius* could; and these old blades, when *Darius* was overthrown with-

with all his cowardly, and confused Rabble, under their Captain *Amyntas*, held firm, and made a brave retreat in despite of the vanquishers.

These *Grecians* also after their retreat, advised *Darius* to draw back his Army into the plains of *Mesopotamia*, where he might have environed the *Maecedonians* on all sides with his multitudes; they counselled him also to divide his huge Army into parts, and not to cast his Empire upon one Battel, *&c.* But this advise was so contrary to the cowardly spirits of the *Persians*, that they perswaded *Darius* to environ these *Greeks* with his Army, and to cut them in pieces as Traitors. But *Darius* was so infatuated that he would needs fight with *Alexander* in such a streight place, neer unto the City of *Issus*, where he could bring no more hands to fight than *Alexander* could (who by the advice of *Parmenio* staid there as in a place of advantage) whereby he was utterly overthrown, his Treasure lost, his Wife, Mother, and Children (whom the *Grecians* had perswaded him to leave in *Babylon*) taken prisoners, and all their train of Ladies spoiled of their rich Garments, Jewels, and Honour. Indeed the Queen, with her Daughters, who had the good hap to be brought to *Alexanders* presence, were intertained with all respect due unto them, their Honours preserved, and their Jewels, and rich Garments restored; and though the Queen was a most beautifull Lady; and her Daughters of excellent features, yet *Alexander* mastered his affections towards them all: Only he embraced the Wife of the Valiant *Memnon*, who was lately dead, she being taken by *Parmenio*, as she fled from *Damascus*, at which time the Daughters of *Ochus*, who reigned before *Darius*, and the Wives and Children of almost all the Nobility of *Persia*, fell into Captivity, together with the Treasure of *Darius* (not taken at *Issus*) was seized upon, amounting to six thousand and two hundred Talents in ready Coin, and in Bullion, five hundred Talents, with a world of Riches besides.

Alexanders Chastity.

Parmenio also in his Letter to *Alexander* sent him

word, that amongst other things, he had taken at *Damascus* three hundred twenty nine of the Kings Women, which were Skilfull in Musick; forty six Weavers, or Knitters of Crowns; Pastry Women two hundred seventy seven; Cook Maids twenty nine; White-meat-makers thirteen; Makers of drinking Cups seventeen; Wine-cellar men seventy; Apothecaries, and Confectioners forty. Thirty thousand Men, and seven thousand Camels.

Darius flies.

Darius himself leaving his Brother dead (casting the Crown from his head) with divers others of his Chief Captains, hardly escaped by flight.

After this overthrow given to *Darius*, all *Phœnicia* (the City of *Tyre* excepted) yielded unto *Alexander*, who made *Parmenio* Governour of it. Also *Aradus*, *Zidon*, and *Biblos*, which were Maritine Cities of great importance, of which one *Strato* was King (but hated of his People) submitted unto *Alexander*: Yea, good success attended him every where. For *Antigonus*, who was his Lieutenant in *Asia* the Less, overthrew the *Cappadocians*, *Paphlagonians*, and others lately revolted. *Aristodemus* also, who was *Darius* his Admiral, had his Fleet partly taken, and partly drowned by the *Macedonians*. Likewise the *Lacedemonians*, who rose up against *Antipater*, were beaten: and four thousand of those *Greeks*, that made so brave a retreat at the last Battel, being led by *Amyntas* into *Egypt*, intending to hold it for themselves, were there slain: for *the time to divide Kingdoms was not yet come.*

Alexanders great success.

Alexander to honour his beloved *Ephestion*, gave him power to dispose of the Kingdom of *Zidon*, and *Ephestion*, to shew his gratitude, offered to bestow it upon his Host with whom he quartered; But the Man, not being of the Kingly Race, refused it, saying, *It is not our Country-fashion, that any should be King, but such as are of the Kingly Line. And such an one* (saith he) *lives hard by, a good, and a wise man, but very poor, and one that lives by his hard labour.* Then did *Ephestion* (taking Kingly apparell

A notable Example.

parrell along with him) go to this poor Man, and saluted him King, bidding him, wash off his dirt, and put off his rags, and put on that Royall Apparel; The poor Mans name was *Abdolominus*, who thought he had been in a dream, but being by the standers by, washed, and adorned, *Ephestion* led him into the Pallace, saying, *When thou sittest on thy Throne, and hast power over the lives of all thy Subjects, forget not thy former condition.* *Alexander* hearing of it, sent for him, and asked him, with what patience, he, being of so Noble an Extraction, could bear his former poverty? To whom *Abdolominus* answered; *I pray God that I may bear the Kingdom with the same mind.* For (said he) *these hands have provided for my necessities, and as I had nothing, so I wanted nothing.*

While *Alexander* staid in those parts, he received a Letter from *Darius*, wherein he desired to ransom his Wife, Mother, and Children, with some other conditions of peace, but such as rather became a Conqueror, than one who had been so shamefully beaten, not vouchsafeing in the Endorsment to give *Alexander* the title of King. *Alexander* disdained his offers, and sent him word, that he was not only a King, but the King of *Darius* himself.

Darius desires peace, which *Alexander* rejected.

When *Alexander* came neer the City of *Tyre*, he received from them the present of a Golden Crown, and great store of Victuals, with some other things, which he took very thankfully, sending them word, that he desired to offer a Sacrifice to *Hercules*, the Protector of their City, from whom he was descended. The *Tyrians*, not liking his presence within their walls, returned answer, that the Temple of *Hercules*, was seated where the old City stood; but *Alexander* was resolved to enter *Tyre* by force, though in most mens Judgements the City was impregnable; for the Island whereon it was built, was eight hundred furlongs from the land, yet with the labor of many hands, having great store of stone from old *Tyre*, and Timber sufficient from *Libanus*, he stopped up the

Tyre attempted,

the passage between the Island and the Main, being more than once carried away by Storms, and sometimes fired by the *Tyrians*, yet with the help of his Navy, he overcame all difficulties, and prevailed, having spent seven moneths in that attempt. The *Tyrians* in the beginning of the Siege, hard barbarously drowned some messengers sent by *Alexander* to perswade them to yield, in respect whereof, and of his great loss of time and men, he put eight thousand to the sword; and caused two thousand of those that had escaped the first fury, to be hanged on Crosses upon the Sea-shore, and reserved for slaves thirteen thousand, some say thirty thousand, and many more of them had died, if the *Zidonians*, that served *Alexander*, had not conveyed great numbers of them by shipping to their own City. *Alexander* gave the Government of this Territory to *Philotas*, the Son of *Parmenio*. *Ephestion* had the charge of the Fleet, and was commanded to meet *Alexander* at *Gaza* in the way to *Egypt*.

and taken.

Alexanders rigor.

Whilst *Alexander* lay at the Siege of *Tyrus*, he sent to *Jaddus*, the High Priest at *Jerusalem*, demanding of him supplies, and provisions for his Army; and withall, such Tribute as they formerly paid to *Darius*: But when *Jaddus* answered, that he was tyed by a former Oath of Allegiance to *Darius*, from which he could not be free so long as *Darius* lived: *Alexander* growing wroth at this answer, swore, that as soon as he had taken *Tyrus*, he would march against *Jerusalem*.

At the same time also came *Sanballat*, the *Cuthaan* to *Alexander*; who, having forsaken *Darius*, brought with him eight thousand men: Him did *Alexander* receive very graciously; Whereupon he asked leave of him to build a Temple upon his own Land, and to make High Priest thereof, his Son in Law, *Manasses*, who was Brother to *Jaddus*, the High Priest at *Jerusalem*; and having obtained leave, because he now grew old, he fell presently to work, and built a

Temple

Temple, and made *Manasses* High Priest of it, thinking hereby to leave a great Honour to the Posterity of his Daughter.

In the mean while *Darius* sends again to *Alexander*, setting before him all difficulties he should meet with in his passing on to the East, laying the loss of the late Battel to the streightness of the place: He bids him to consider how impossible it was for him to pass the Rivers of *Euphrates*, *Tygris*, *Araxes*, &c. with all such other dreadfull things as he thought might discourage him. Moreover he profered to him all the Kingdoms which lay between the River *Halis*, and the *Hellespont*, as a Dower with his beloved Daughter: But *Alexander* rejected all, saying, *That he preferred him nothing but what already was his own, and what Victory, and his Virtue had possessed him of. That he was in a capacity to give conditions, and not to receive any: and that having passed the Sea it self, he disdained to think of resistance in transporting his Army over Rivers.* Indeed *Parmenio*, who was now old, and full of Honour and Riches, told the King, that if he were *Alexander* he would embrace the offers of *Darius*; to which *Alexander* answered, that so would he if he were *Parmenio*.

Darius his second message.

Rejected by *Alexander*.

Then did *Alexander* march on towards *Egypt*, and when he came to *Gaza*, *Getes* the Governour, a faithfull servant to *Darius*, shut the Gates against him, and defended the Town with a Noble Resolution, at the siege whereof *Alexander* received a wound in the shoulder which was dangerous, and a blow on his leg with a stone. He found better men in this place than he had done in the former Battels: For he left so many of his *Macedonians* buried in the sands of *Gaza*, that he was fain to send for a new supply into *Greece*. Here it was that *Alexander* began to shew his cruelty: For after he had taken *Gaza* by assault, and *Gatis* the Governour, who was weakened with divers wounds, and who never gave ground to the Assailants, *Alexander* caused holes to

Gaza besieged,

and taken.

Alexanders cruelty.

to be bored through his feet, and himself to be dragged about the streets whilst he was yet alive, who being as valiant a man as himself, scorned to ask him either for life, or the mitigation of his Torments.

He goes to *Jerusalem*,

From *Gaza Alexander* led his Army towards *Jerusalem*, a City for the Antiquity, and great fame thereof, well known unto him; while he lay before *Tyre*, he had sent for some supplies thither, which *Jaddus* the High Priest, being Subject, and Sworn to *Darius*, had refused him. The *Jews* therefore fearing revenge, and unable to resist, committed the care of their Lives and Estates to *Jaddus*, who had recourse to God by supplications, and Sacrifices for the Common safety; and was by him warned in a Dream that he should make Holy-day in the City, and set the Gates wide open, and that he and the rest of the Priests, every one in his Priestly Raiment, and the People all clothed in white, should go forth and meet *Alexander*; and accordingly, he Issued out of the City, arrayed in his Pontificall Robes, to wit, an upper garment of Purple, Embroidered with Gold, with his Mitre, and the Plate of Gold, wherein was engraved the Name of God, the Priests and Levites also in their rich Ornaments, and the People in White Garments, in a manner so unusuall, stately, and grave, as *Alexander* greatly admired it; and when he came neer to the High Priest, he fell to the ground before him, as reverencing the Name of God, and when *Parmenio* reproved him for it, *Alexander* told him, that in *Dios*, a City of *Macedonia*, his mind being busied about the Conquest of *Asia*, he saw in his sleep such a person as *Jaddus*, and so apparelled, by whom he was encouraged to pursue his purpose, with assurance of Victory; and now beholding with his bodily eyes him who before was onely represented to his fancy, he was so exceedingly pleased, and encouraged, as (contrary to the expectation of the *Phenicians*, who hoped to have sackt,

and worships the High Priest.

His vision.

and

and destroyed *Jerusalem*) he gave the *Jews* all, and more than all that they desired; During his abode there, *Jaddus* shewed him the Prophesie of *Daniel*, wherein he saw himself; and his Conquest of *Persia* so directly pointed at, as that nothing from thenceforth could either affright, or discourage him therein. His favor to the *Jews*.

The next day *Alexander* assembled the People, and bad them ask what they would of him: But they asked nothing but that they might live according to the Laws of their own Country, and that every seventh year (wherein they were to have no harvest) they might be exempted from paying any Tribute, all which he granted. And when they asked further, that he would suffer the *Jews*, which dwelt in the Countries of *Babylon*, and *Media*, to live according to their own Rites and Laws, he answered, that he would satisfie their desires in that point also, so soon as he should get those Countries into his power. And when he told them, that if any of them would follow him in his Wars, they shou'd use their own Rites wheresoever they came, many listed themselves to serve him.

From *Jerusalem* *Alexander* turned again towards *Egypt*, and entring into it, *Astaces*, who was *Darius*'s Lieutenant, received him, and delivered into his hands, *Memphis*, with eight hundred Talents of Treasure, & all other the Kings Riches; and when *Alexander* had set things in order in *Egypt*, he began to affect a Deity, at the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, so foolish had prosperity made him. He was to pass over dangerous and dry Sands, where, when the water which he brought on his Cammels backs was spent, he must need have perished, had not an extraordinary showre of Rain fallen, just when his Army was in extream despair. Indeed it never Rains in *Egypt*; but the purposes of Almighty God are secret, and he bringeth to pass whatsoever pleaseth him. Its said also that when he had lost his way in those vast Desarts, a flight

Egypt delivered to him.

His journey to *Jupiter Hammon*.

Zach. 14. 18.

flight of Crows flew before his Army, making sometimes more, sometimes less hast, till they had guided him over those pathless sands to *Jupiters* Temple.

His Pride.

When *Alexander* came neer the place, he sent some of his *Parasites* to corrupt the Priests attending the Oracle, that their answer might be given in all things according to his mad ambition, who affected to be accounted the Son of *Jupiter*: and accordingly, he was saluted *Jupiters* Son, by the Devils Prophet, for which he was richly rewarded, and presently a rumour was spread abroad, that *Jupiter* had owned him for his Childe: and the better to confirm his followers in the belief of his Deity, he suborned the Priests to give answer to such as consulted with the Oracle, that it would be very pleasing to *Jupiter* to Honour *Alexander* as his Son. But this is certain, and very observable, that at *Christs* coming, and at the first preaching of the Gospel, the Devil in this, and in all other his Oracles, became speechless.

The power of the Gospel.

From the Temple of *Hammon*, *Alexander* returned to *Memphis*, where, among many other learned men, he heard the Philosopher *Psammones*, who understanding that he affected the title of *Jupiters* Son, told him, that God was the Father King of all men: and, refining the pride of this haughty King, he brought him to acknowledge, that God was the Father of all mortall men, but that he acknowledgeth none for his children, save good men.

The charge of the severall Provinces of *Egypt*, *Alexander* gave to severall Governours, following thereing therein the Rules of his Master *Aristotle*, that *a great Dominion should not be continued in the hands of any one man*; Then gave he order for the building of *Alexandria* upon the most Westernly branch of *Nilus*; and thus having setled (as he could) the State of *Egypt*, with the Kingdoms of the Lesser *Asia*, *Phœnicia*, and *Syria*, he Conducted his Army towards

Alexandria built.

wards *Euphrates*, which passage (though the same was committed to *Mazeus* to be defended by him) yet did he abandon it, and *Alexander* without resistance, passed it. From thence he marched towards *Tygris*, a River, for the swiftness thereof, called by the *Persians*, *The Arrow*: Here might *Darius* easily have repelled him; for the violent course of the stream was such, as it drave before it many weighty stones, and those that moved not, but lay in the bottom, were so round, and smooth by continuall rolling, that no man was able to fight upon so slippery a standing: Nor were the *Macedonian* Footmen able to wade through the River, otherwise than by joyning their hands, and interlacing their Arms each in others, making thereby one entire, and weighty Body to resist the impetuousness of the stream: and besides this, the Channell was so deep towards the Eastern shore, where *Darius* should have opposed him, that the Footmen were enforced to lift their Bows, Arrows, and Darts over their Heads to keep them from being made unservicable by the water. Indeed it cannot be denied, that as all Estates of the World, by the surfeit of misgovernment, have been subject to many grievous, and sometimes, mortall diseases: So had the Empire of *Persia* at this time brought it self into a burning Feavour, and thereby became frantick, and without understanding, foreshewing manifestly the death, and dissolution thereof.

He passeth *Euphrates*.

And *Tygris*.

But *Alexander* had now recovered the Eastern shore of *Tygris* without any opposition but what the Nature of the River made, were *Mazeus*, who had the charge to defend the banks, both of *Euphrates*, and it, presented himself to the *Macedonians*, being attended with certain Troops of Horsemen, as if with uneven forces, he durst have charged them upon even ground, when as, with a multitude far exceeding them, he forsook those advantages which no valour of the enemy could easily have overcome. But *its* com-

Base cowardize.

commonly seen that timerous and cowardly persons do ever follow those ways, and counsels, whereof the opportunity is already lost.

Its true, that he set all provisions on fire wherewith the *Macedonians* might be assisted in their passage over *Tygris*, thinking thereby greatly to have distressed them: but the execution of good counsel is fruitless, when unseasonable. For now was *Alexander* so well furnished with carriages, that no conveniences were wanting to the Army which he conducted. Those things also which *Mazeus* now sought to destroy, *Alexander* being in sight, by his Horsmen, saved and recovered them. This *Mazeus* might have done some dayes before at good leasure; yea, at this time he might have done it with so great a strength of Horsmen, as the *Macedonians* might not have dared to pursue, leaving the Body of their Foot out of sight, and so far behind.

Darius his new Army.

Darius, upon *Alexanders* first return out of *Egypt*, had assembled all those Forces which the Countries next to him could afford; and now also were the *Arians*, *Scythians*, *Indians*, and other Nations come to him. Nations (saith *Curtius*) that rather served to make up a number, than to make resistance. Some reckon them to amount to the number of ten hundred thousand Foot, and four hundred thousand Horse, besides armed Chariots, and some few Elephants. *Crutius* numbers them but two hundred thousand Foot, and about fifty thousand Horse, which is more probable: And yet seeing *Darius* had more confidence in the number, then in the Valour of his Souldiers, probably he had brought together some three or four hundred thousand of all sorts, with which, he hoped in those fair plains of *Assyria*, to have overborn the small number of the invading Army. But its most true, *That in every Battel skill and practice do more towards attaining the victory, than multitudes, and rude audacity.*

An Eclipse frightens the *Macedonians*.

Whilest *Alexander* rested, and refreshed his Army after their heard passage over *Tygris*, there happened an *Eclipse* of the Moon, at which the *Macedonians* (being ignorant of the cause, and reason of it) were much troubled; taking

taking it as a certain presage of their ruine and destruction, insomuch as they began not only to murmur, but to speak boldly, that to satisfie the ambition of one man, and of such an one as disdained *Philip* for his Father, and would needs be called the Son of *Jupiter*, they should all perish: For he enforced them, not onely to War against a world of enemies, but against Rivers, Mountains, and the Heavens themselves.

Hereupon *Alexander*, who was now ready to advance, made an halt, and to quiet the minds of the multitude, he called before him the *Ægyptian* Astrologers, that by them the Souldiers might be assured that this *Eclipse* of the Moon, was a sure persage of his good successe. But they never informed them that it came to pass by naturall causes, but reserved that as a secret fit to be kept amongst themselves. These Astrologers gave no other reason for it than this, That the *Grecians* were under the Aspect of the Sun, and the *Persians* under that of the Moon, and therefore the Moon losing her light, did foreshew that the state of *Persia* was now in danger of falling, and their Glory of being obscured. This being noised through all the Army, every man was satisfied, and quieted, and their courage redoubled.

As *Alexander* drew neer the *Persian* Army, certain Letters were intercepted, written by *Darius* to the *Grecians*, proffering and promising them a great summe of money, if they would either kill, or betray *Alexander*. But these, by the advice of *Parmenio*, were suppressed.

About this time also *Darius* his beautifull Wife, being oppressed with sorrow, and wearied with travel, died: which accident *Alexander* seemed to bewaile no lesse than *Darius*. who, upon the first report of it, suspected, that some dishonourable violence had been offered to her; but being satisfied by an Eunuch of his own that attended her, of *Alexanders* kind, and Kingly respect towards her

Darius his Wife died.

her from the very time of her being taken, he prayed the immortall Gods, that if they had decreed to set a new Master over the *Persian* Empire, that then it would please them to confer it on so just and chast an enemy as was *Alexander*, to whom, once more before the last triall by Battel, he offered these conditions of peace.

Proposals to *Alexander.*

That if he would marry his Daughter, he would deliver, and resigne up to him all *Asia* the lesse, with *Egypt*, and all those Kingdoms between the *Phænician* Sea and the River *Euphrates*. That he would pay him for the Ransom of his Mother, and other Daughters, thirty thousand Talents, and that for performance thereof he would leave his Son *Ochus* in Hostage; and they sought by sundry Arguments to perswade *Alexander* to accept hereof. *Alexander* causing the Ambassadors to withdraw, advised with his Councel, yet heard no man speak but *Parmenio*, who was the very right hand of his good Fortune, and he perswaded him to accept of such fair conditions: He told him, that the Empire between *Euphrates* and the *Hellespont*, was a large addition to *Macedonia*: That the retaining of those *Persian* prisoners was a great cumber to him; and that the Treasure offered for them was of far better use than their persons, with divers other Arguments, yet *Alexander*, rejected all; though it was very probable, that if he had followed his advice, and set bounds to his ambition within those limits, he might have been as famous for his virtue, as he was for his great successes, and might have left a successor of fit age to have enjoyed his estate, which afterwards, indeed he much enlarged, rather to the greatning of others than himself, who to assure themselves of what they had usurped, left not one of his issue alive within a few years after. Besides, *Alexander* by going so far into the East, left behind him the reputation which he brought with him out of *Macedonia*, of a just and prudent Prince: A Prince temperate, advised, and gratefull; and learned by aboundance of prosperity, to be

a lover

a lover of wine, of Flatterers, and of extream cruelty.

But the *Persian* Ambassadors waited for their answer, which was to this effect: that what curtesies soever he had bestowed upon the Wife, and Children of *Darius*, proceded from his own naturall clemency, and magnanimity, without all respect to their Master, but thanks to an enemy was improper: That he made no Wars against adversity, but against those that resisted him: Not against Women, and Children, but against armed enemies: And also that by the reiterated practices of *Darius*, to corrupt his Souldiers, and by great summes of money, to debauch his Friends to attempt something against his Person, he had reason to doubt whether the peace offered were really intended, yet could he not (were it true and faithfull) resolve in hast to accept of it, seeing *Darius* had Warred against him, not as a King, with Royal and overt forces, but as a Traitor, by secret, and base practices. Besides, the Territories which he offered him were already his own; and if *Darius*, could beat him back again over *Euphrates*, he would then believe that he offered him somthing that was in his power to give: Otherwise he propounded to himself, as a reward of his enterprizes, all those Kingdoms which *Darius* as yet had in his possession; wherein, whether he was abused by his own hopes or no, the Battell which he meant to fight the day following, should determine. And in conclusion, he told them, that he came into *Asia*, to give Kingdoms, and not to receive them: That the Heavens could not hold two Suns, and therefore if *Darius* could be content to acknowledge *Alexander* his Superiour, he might perchance be perswaded to give him condition fit for a second person, and an Inferiour.

Alexanders answer.

His ambition.

The Ambassadors being returned with this answer, *Darius* prepares to fight, and sent *Mazeus* to defend a Pass, which yet he never dared so much as to hazzard. *Alexander* consulting with his Captains, *Parmenio*, perswaded

perſwaded him to force the Camp of *Darius* by night, that the multitudes of his enemies might not affright his *Macedonians*, being comparitivly but a few. But *Alexander* replied, that *he ſcorned to ſteal a victory, and reſolved to bring with him Daylight to witneſſe his Valour.* Indeed the ſucceſſe commended *Alexanders* reſolution, though the Counſel given by *Parmenio* was more ſound. Yet when he came to view the multitude of his enemies, he began to ſtagger, and entrenched himſelf upon a Ground of advantage, which fooliſhly the *Perſians* had abandoned. And when as *Darius*, for fear of a *Camizado*, had ſtood with his men in Armour all the day, and forborne all ſleep in the night; *Alexander* on the contrary, gave his men reſt, and ſtore of food, knowing, that Souldiers do better ſtand to it in fight, if they have their bellies full of meat and drink: for hunger within, fights more eagerly than ſteel without.

His Valour.

The numbers which *Alexander* had, were about fourty thouſand Foot, and ſeven thouſand Horſe, which were of the *European* Army: And beſides theſe, he had *Egyptians, Syrians, Judeans*, and *Arabians* which followed him out of thoſe Countries. He uſed but a ſhort ſpeech to his Soldiers to encourage them, neither need he; For one victory begets another, and puts courage into the Conquerours, and taketh away ſpirits from thoſe that have been beaten.

They prepare to fight.

Some make large deſcriptions of this Battel, fought at *Gaugamela*, but in concluſion they tell us but of three hundred of *Alexanders* men that were ſlain, and ſome ſay leſſe; but of the *Perſians* there fell fourty thouſand: But what can we judg of this great encounter, other than (as in the two forme Battels at *Granick*, and in *Cilicia*) that the *Perſians*, upon the firſt charge, ran away, and that the *Macedonians* purſued them. For if that every man whom *Darius* brought into the field, had but caſt a Dart, or a ſtone, the *Macedonians* could not have bought the Empire of the Eaſt at ſo eaſiy a rate, as ſix or ſeven hundred in three ſuch notorious Battels.

A Battel.

Certainly

Certainly if *Darius* had fought with *Alexander* upon the banks of *Euphrates*, and had Armed but fifty or sixty thousand of this great multitude, onely with Spades (for most of his men were fit for no other weapon) it had been impossible for *Alexander* to have passed that River so easily, much less the River of *Tygris*. But as a man, whose Empire God was putting a Period to, he abandoned all places of advantage, and suffered *Alexander* to enter so far into the bowels of his Kingdom, as all hope and possibility of escaping by retreat being taken from the *Macedonians*, they were put to the choise, either to die or Conquer, to which Election *Darius* could no way constrain his men, seeing they had many large Regions to run into from their invaders.

Darius beaten,

Darius, after the rout of his Army, fled to *Arbela* that night, better attended in his flight than in the fight, and to them that fled with him, he propounded his purpose of retreating into *Media*, perswading them that the *Macedonians*, who were greedy of spoil and riches, would rather attempt *Babylon*, *Susa*, and other Cities filled with Treasure, than to pursue the vanquished. This miserable resolution his Nobility rather obeyed, than approved.

and flyes.

Soon after the departure of *Darius*, came *Alexander* to *Arbela*, which, with a great mass of Treasure, and many Princely Ornaments, was surrendred to him. For the fear which accompanied *Darius*, took nothing with it but shame, and dishonour. He that had been twice beaten before, should have sent his Treasure into *Media* rather than to have brought it to *Arbela*, so neer the place where he intended to wait the coming of his enemy. If he had been victorious, he might have brought it back at leasure: But being overcome, he knew it impossible to drive Mules and Camels loaden with Gold, from the pursuing Enemy, seeing himself, at the overthrow which he had in *Cilicia*, cast the Crown from his head, to run

Arbela taken and much Treasure.

away

away the lighter: *But its easier to reprehend, than to amend what is past.*

Babylon taken.

From *Arbela*, *Alexander* marched towards *Babylon*, where *Mazaeus*, in whom *Darius* had most confidence, rendred to him, himself, his Children, and the City. Also the Captain of the Castle where the Treasure was kept; strewed the streets with Flowers, burnt Frankincense upon the Silver Altars, as *Alexander* passed by, and delivered to him whatsoever was committed to his trust. The *Magi* also, who were the *Chaldean* Astrologers, followed this Captain to entertain their new King: After these, came the *Babylonian* Horsemen, infinitly rich in attire, but exceeding poor in Warlike furniture. Between these and himself, *Alexander* caused his *Macedonian* footmen to march. When he entred the Castle he admired the Glory thereof, and the abundance of Treasure which he found therein, amounting to fifty thousand Talents of Silver uncoined. In this City, rich in all things, but most of all in voluptuous pleasures, the King rested himself and his whole Army thirty four days, spending that time in Banquetting, and in all sorts of effeminate exercises, which so much softned the minds of the *Macedonians*, not acquainted till now with such delicacies, as the severe Discipline of War, which taught them to endure hunger and thirst, painfull travell, and hard lodging, began rather to be forgotten than neglected. *Alexander*, as he was rowed upon a Lake neer *Babylon* in his Gally, a sudden tempest arising blew off his Hat, and Crown fastened upon it, into the Lake, whereupon one of the Marriners, leaping into the water, swam, and fetched it to him, and to keep it the drier, he put it upon his own head. *Alexander* rewarded him with a Talent for saving his Crown; but withall, caused his Head to be cut off, for presuming to put his Crown upon it.

Base cruelty.

During his abode here, *Alexander* instituted those Regiments consisting of a thousand Souldiers, appointing

pointing Collonels over them, who thereupon were called *Chiliarks*. This new order *Alexander* brought in, was to honour those Captains, which were found by certain select Judges, to have deserved best in the late War.

While *Alexander* was yet at *Babylon*, there came to him a great supply out of *Europe*. For *Antipater* sent him six thousand Foot, and five hundred Horse out of *Macedonia*; and of the *Thracians* three thousand Foot, and as many Horse, and out of *Greece* four thousand, and four hundred Horse, by which his Army was greatly strengthened. For those that were infected with the pleasures of *Babylon*, could hardly be brought again to change their soft beds for hard boards, and the cold ground.

Alexander left the City and Castle of *Babylon*, with the Territories adjoyning, in charge with three of his own Captains, *Agathon*, *Minetus*, and *Appolidorus*, leaving a thousand Talents to supply their wants: But to grace *Mazeus*, who delivered up the City to him, he gave him the title of his Lieutenant Generall, and took along with him *Bagistines*, who surrended the Castle to him; and having distributed to every Souldier a part of the Treasure, he left *Babylon* and entred into the Province of *Satrapene*, marching from thence towards *Susa* in *Persia*, situated on the River *Eulens*, which City was sometime Governed by the Prophet *Daniel*. Here *Abulites*, the Governour of this sumptuous City, gave it up to the Conquerour, with fifty thousand Talents of Silver in Bullion, and twelve Elephants for the War, with all other the Treasure of *Darius* there; such as the *Persian* Kings had for a long time, heaped up together, leaving it from Father to Son; all which in one hour came into his hands who had never cared for it. *In this sort did those Vassals of Fortune; those lovers of the Kings prosperity, not of his Person, purchase their own peace, and safety with their Masters Treasure*; and herein was *Alexander* well advised, that

Susa taken

that whatsoever titles he gave to the *Persians*, yet he left all places of importance in trust with his own Captains, as *Babylon*, *Susa*, *Persepolis*, with other Cities, and Provinces that were Conquered by him: for had *Darius* but beaten the *Macedonians* in one Battel, all the *Persian* Nobility would have turned again to their naturall Lord.

Gross folly.

Whilest *Alexander* was ransacking *Arbela*, *Mazeus* might have furnished *Darius* from *Babylon*; and whilest he stayed those thirty four dayes at *Babylon*, *Abulites* might have holpen him from *Susa*: and whilest he was Feasting, and Frolicking there; *Teridates* from *Persepolis* might fully have supplied him: for the chiefest bulk of his Treasure was laid up in that City: But *benefits bind not the ambitious but the honest; for those that are selfish, do in all changes, consult only the conservation of their own greatness.*

The Government of *Susa*, with the Castle and treasure, *Alexander* committed to his own *Macedonians*, making *Abulites*, who rendred it to him, his Lieutenant, as he had done *Mazeus* before, giving them Honourable Titles, but neither trust nor power. For he left three thousand old Souldiers to Garrison that City, and with them, the Mother, and Children of *Darius* to repose themselves there.

Alexander beaten.

From *Susa* *Alexander* marched with his Army towards *Persepolis*; but when he sought to pass those Mountains that sunder *Susiana* and *Persia*, he was soundly beaten by *Ariobarzanes*, who defended those Streights against him, called *Pylæ Persidis*, and after the loss of many of his *Macedonians*, he was forced to save himself by retreat, causing his Foot to march close together, and to cover themselves with their Targets from the Stones that were tumbled upon them from the Mountain-tops. Yet in the end, he found out another passage, which was discovered to him by a *Lycian* that lived in that Country, and thereby, coming suddenly upon *Ariobarzanes*, who now was enforced to fight upon even ground,

ground, he overthrew him, who from thence fled to *Persepolis*: But the Citizens refusing to admit him, he returned and gave a second charge upon the *Macedonians*, in which he was slain.

Many *Greeks* (for Authors agree not upon their number) having been taken Prisoners by the *Persians*, presented themselves here to *Alexander*. These had the *Barbarians* so maimed, by cuting off their Hands, Eares, Noses, and other Members, as that they could not have been known to their own Country men, but by there Language. To each of these *Alexander* gave three hundred Crowns, with new Garments, and such Lands as they liked to live upon. Barbarous cruelty.

Tiridates, one of *Darius* his falshearted Grandees, hearing of *Alexanders* approach to *Persepolis*, made him know that *Persepolis* was ready to receive him, and intreated him to double his pace, because there was a determination amongst the People to Plunder the Kings Treasury. This City was forsaken by many of her Inhabitants upon *Alexanders* arrivall, and they that staid, followed the worst Counsel. For the City was given up to the Liberty of the Souldiers to spoil, and kill at their pleasure. There was no place in the world at that time, which, if it had been lain in the Ballance with *Persepolis*, would have weighed it down. Indeed, *Babylon*, and *Susa* were very rich; but in *Persepolis* lay the bulk, and greatest store of the riches of *Persia*. For after the spoil that had been made, of money, curious Plate, Bullion, Images of Gold, and Silver, and other Jewels, there remained to *Alexander* himself one hundred and twenty thousand Talents, and as much other Treasure as twenty thousand Mules, and ten thousand Camels could carry away, much whereof had been reserved there from the dayes of *Cyrus*. Here it was that *Alexander*, setting himself down upon *Darius* his Throne, it was so high that his feet could not reach the ground, whereupon one of his attendants brought him a little Table, and set it under his feet. One of *Persepolis* taken.

Darius

Darius's Eunuchs standing by, sighed, and wept grievously, which *Alexander* taking notice of, asked him the reason of it? the Eunuch answered, *I weep to see a Table that was so highly prized by my Master* Darius, *now to be made thy footstool.* Here he left the same number of three thousand *Macedonians*, in *Persepolis*, as he had done in *Susa*, and gave the same formall honour to the Traitor *Tiridates*, as he had done to *Abulites*; but he committed the charge of the place to *Nicarides*, a Creature of his own.

The Body of his Army he left here for thirty dayes, under the care of *Parmenio*, and *Craterus*, and with a thousand Horse, and certain chosen Bands of Foot, he would needs view in the winter time, those parts of *Persia* which now were covered with Snow: A fruitless and foolish enterprise. Some speak it in his praise, that when his Souldiers cried out against him, because of the extream Frost and Snow, through which they could not make way but with great difficulty, that *Alexander* forsook his Horse, and marched on foot before them: *But what can be more ridiculous than for a man to bring other men into extremity, thereby to shew how well himself can endure it*; Being his walking on foot did no otherwise take off their wearinesse that followed him, than his sometime forbearing to drink, did quench their thirst that could lesse endure it.

A foolish enterprise.

Alexander being returned to *Persopolis*, those Historians that were most enamored of his virtues, complain, that the opinion of his Valour, of his Liberality, of his Clemency towards the vanquished, and all other his Noble conditions, were drowned in Drink. That he smothered in his carousing cups all the reputation of his former actions, and that by descending as it were, from the awfull Throne of the greatest King, into the company, and familiarity of the basest Harlots, he began to be despised both of his own, and of all other Nations. For when he was enflamed with Wine, and being perswaded by the infamous Strumpet *Thais*, he caused the most

Alexander turns Drunkard.

most sumtuous, and goodly Castle and City of *Persepolis* to be consumed with fire, notwithstanding all the Arguments that *Parmenio* could use to the contrary, who told him, that it was a dishonour to destroy those things by the perswasion of others, which by his proper virtue, and force, he obtained: and that it would be a certain evidence to the *Asiaticks*, to think hardly of him, and thereby alienate their hearts from him. For they might well believe, that he which demolished the goodliest Ornaments they had, meant nothing lesse, than after such vastations, to hold the possession of them.

Persepolis burnt.

About this time *Alexander* received another supply of Souldiers out of *Cilica*, and advanced to find out *Darius* in *Media*. *Darius* had there formed his fourth, and last Army, which he meant to have encreased in *Bactria*, had he not heard of *Alexanders* comming on, with whom (trusting to his present numbers, which yet were but thirty or fourty thousand) he intended once again to try what he might doe against him. He therefore called together his Captains, and Commanders, and propounded his resolution to them, who desparing of good successe, stood for a while silent: But at last *Artabazus* one of his eldest men of War, who had sometime lived with King *Philip* the Father of *Alexander*, brake the silence, protesting that he could never be beaten by any adversity of the Kings, from the faith that he had ever ought him, with firm confidence that all the rest were of the same mind, whereof they likewise assured *Darius*, by the like protestation, and so they approved of the Kings resolution. Two onely, and they the greatest, to wit, *Nabarzanes*, and *Bessus*, who was Governor of *Bactria*, had conspired against their Master, and therefore advised the King to lay a new foundation for the War, and to pursue it for the present by some such person against whom neither the Gods, nor Fortune had in all things declared themselves to be an enemy.

Darius his last Army.

The Treason of *Bessus*.

This

This preamble *Naburzanes* used, and in conclusion advised the Election of his fellow Traitor *Bessus*, with promise that when the War should be ended, the Empire should be again restored to *Darius*. The King, swolne with disdain, pressed towards *Naburzanes* to have slain him; but *Bessus*, and the *Bactrians*, whom he commanded, being more in number than the rest, with held him. Hereupon *Naburzanes* withdrew himself and *Bessus* followed him, making their Quarters apart from the rest of the Army. *Artabazus*, the the Kings faithfull servant, perswaded him to be advised, and to comply for the time, the rather because *Alexander* was at hand, and that he would at lest make shew of forgeting the offence: which the King (being of a gentle disposition) easily yeilded to. Then came *Bessus* to the King and made his submission: But *Patron*, who commanded a Brigade of four thousand *Greeks*, which had in all the former Battels served *Darius* faithfully, and had alwayes made their retreat in despit of the *Macedonians*, offered himself to *Darius* to guard his Person, protesting against the Treason of *Bessus*. (*But God had otherwise determined of the Empire, and therefore so far was the King infatuated, that he ever rejected their Counsel from the begining of the War, who were most faithfull to him.*) And now hearkened to *Bessus*, who told him, that the *Greeks*, with *Patron* their Captain, were corrupted by *Alexander* and practiced the division of his faithfull servants: Yet, even this while, *Bessus* had corrupted, and drawn to himself thirty thousand of the Army, promising them all those things by which, the lovers of the world and themselves, are wont to be allured, to wit, Riches, honour, and Safety.

The fidelity of the *Greeks*.

Now the day following *Darius* plainly discovered the purposes of *Bessus*, and being overcome with passion, as judging himself unable to make head against these ungratefull and unnatural Traitors, he prayed *Artabazus*, his faithfull servant, to depart from him, and to provide for his own safty. In like mannor he discharged

Darius discharges his Attendants.

discharged the rest of his attendants, all save a few of his Eunuchs. For his Gaurds had voluntarily abandoned him. His *Persians*, being most base cowards, durst not undertake his defence against the *Bactrians*, though they had four thousand *Greeks* to assist them, who of themselves were able to beat both the Parties. But its most true, *That him that forsakes himself, will no man follow.* It had been far more manlike, and Kinglike to have died in the head of those four thousand *Greeks*, who offered him the dispoſall of their lives, (to which *Artabazus* also perswaded him) than to have lain upon the ground bewailing himself, and suffering himself to be bound like a slave, by those ambitious Monsters that laid violent hands on him; whom neither the consideration of his former great estate, nor the Honour he had conferred upon them, nor the trust he had reposed in them, nor the world of benefits he had bestowed on them, could move to pitty: No, nor his present adversity, which above all things should have prevailed with them, could pierce their viperous, and ingratefull hearts.

Darius made a Prisoner and abused.

Darius, thus forsaken, was bound by them, and laid in a Cart covered with Hides of Beasts, that he might not be discovered; and to adde despite, and derision to his adversity, they bound him with Chaines of Gold, and so drew him amongst their ordinary Carriages. For *Bessus*, and *Naburzanes* perswaded themselves that they might redeem their lives, and be setled in their Provinces that they held, either by delivering him a Prisoner to *Alexander*, or if that hope failed, to make themselves Kings by his murther, and then to defend themselves by force of Armes. But their expectations were frustrate in both. For it was against the Nature of God, who is most just, to suffer such villany to go unpunished, yea, though against an Heathen King, and an Idolator.

Gods Justice.

Alexander hearing that *Darius* was retreated towards *Bactria*, not daring to abide his coming, hastned after him by a violent march, and because he would not

Alexander pursues him.

force his Footmen beyond their strength, he mounted on Horseback certain select Companies of them, and those which were best Armed, and with six thousand other Horse, he rather ran than marched after *Darius*. Now such as hated the Treason of *Bessus*, secretly forsook him, and gave intelligence to *Alexander* of all that had happened, informing him of the way that *Bessus* took, and how neer he was unto him. Hereupon *Alexander* again doubled his pace, and his Vantguard being come within sight of *Bessus* his Reare, *Bessus* brought a Horse to the Cart where *Darius* lay bound, perswading him to mount thereon, and to save himself by flight. But the unfortunate King refusing to follow those that had betraied him, they cast Darts at him, and gave him some mortall wounds: they wounded also the Beasts that drew him, and slew two poor servants that attended his Person. This done, they all fled that could, and left the rest to the mercy of the *Macedonians*.

Darius is wounded.

Polystratus, a *Macedonian*, in his pursuit after *Bessus*, being extream thirsty, as he was refreshing himself, with some water that he had found out, espied a Cart drawn by wounded Beasts, that were now scarce able to go; whereupon he searched it, and there found *Darius* bathed in his own blood: and by a *Persian* Captain that *Polystratus* had, he understood that it was *Darius*, and was informed of that Barbarous Tragedy. *Darius* also seemed greatly comforted (if dying men, ignorant of the living God can be comforted) that he vented not his last sorrowes unheard, but that by this *Macedonian*, *Alexander* might be informed of the truth, and take vengeance on those Traitors, who had dealt no lesse unworthily, than cruelly with him, recommending the revenge thereof to *Alexander* by this messenger, beseeching him to pursue the Traitors, not for *Darius* his sake, but for his own Honour, and for the safety of all that did, or should hereafter weare Crowns. He also having nothing else to present

His last words.

to

to *Alexander*, rendred him thanks for his Kingly Grace, and favour used to his Wife Mother and Children, desiring the immortall Gods to subject to him the Kingdom of the whole World. As he was thus speaking, importunate Death pressing out his few remaining spirits, he desired a little water, which *Polystratus* presented unto him, after which he lived but to tell him, that of all the good things which of late he was Master of, he had nothing remaining but his last breath, wherewith to desire the Gods to reward his compassion.

The *Macedonians* began now to hope that their travels were neer an end: and therefore every man was preparing for his return, whereof when *Alexander* was informed, he was much troubled at it. For the bounded Earth suffized not for his boundlesse ambition. Many Arguments he therefore used to draw on his Army farther into the East: But that which prevailed most was, that *Bessus*, a base Traitor to his Master *Darius*, having at his devotion the *Hyrcanians*, and *Bactrians*, would in a short time, if the *Macedonians* should now returne, make himself Lord of the *Persian* Empire, and reap the fruit of all their former travels. In conclusion, *Alexander* wan their consents to go on: Which done, leaving *Craterus* with certain Regiments of Foot, and *Amyntas* with six thousand Horse, in *Parthia*, he entred (not without some opposition) into *Hyrcania*. For the *Mardons*, and other Barbarous Nations, defended certain passages for a while. But at last prevailing, he passed the River of *Zioberis*, which, taking its rise in *Parthia*, empties it self into the *Caspian* Sea. It runneth under the ledg of Mountains which bound *Parthia*, and *Hyrcania*, where, hiding it self under ground for three hundred furlongs, it then riseth again, and follows its former course as is said before. In *Zadracarta* the Metropolis of *Hyrcania*, *Alexander* rested fifteen dayes, Banquetting, and Feasting therein.

Alexanders Ambition.

He goes into *Hyrcania*.

About this time *Phataphernes*, one of *Darius* his great-

Diverse submit to him.

eſt Commanders, with ſome others of his followers ſubmitted themſelves to *Alexander*, and were reſtored to to their places, and Government. But above all other, he Graced *Artabazus* moſt highly, for his approved and conſtant Faith and Loyalty to his Maſter *Darius*. *Artabazus* brought along with him ten thouſand and five hundred *Greeks*, the remainder of all thoſe that had ſerved *Darius*. He treated with *Alexander* for their pardon before they came; but in the end, they rendred themſelves ſimply without promiſe or compoſition: *Alexander* pardoned all but the *Lacedemonians*, whom he impriſoned, their Captain having ſlain himſelf: He was alſo prevailed with (theugh to his great diſhonour) to pardon *Nabarzanes*, that had joyned with *Beſſus* in the murther of *Darius*.

Queen of the *Amazons* comes to him.

Heere (as ſome write) *Thaleſtris*, Queen of the *Amazons* came to viſit him, and her ſuit was (which ſhe eaſily obtained) that ſhe might accompany him, till ſhe proved with child by him: which done ſhe refuſed to go along with him into *India*, but returned into her own Country.

He affects a Deity.

Now as *Alexander* had begun to change his conditions after the taking of *Perſepolis*: So at this time Proſperity had ſo much corrupted his virtue, that he accounted clemency to be but baſeneſſe, and the temperance, which all his life before he had uſed, to be but a poor, and abject humour, rather becoming the inſtructers of his youth, than the condition, and ſtate of ſo mighty a King, as the World could not equal. For he perſwaded himſelf that he now repreſented the greatneſs of the Gods; and he was pleaſed when thoſe that came before him, would fall on the ground and adore him. He wore the Garments, and Robes of the *Perſians*, and commanded his Nobles to do the like. He entertained into his Court, and Camp, the ſame ſhameleſſe Rabble of *Curtizans*, and *Catamite*, as *Darius* had done, whom he imitated in all the proud, voluptuous, and deteſted manners of the *Perſians*, whom he had vanquiſhed, and became a more foul and fearfull monſter

than

than *Darius*, from whose Tyranny, he vaunted, to have delivered so many Nations; Insomuch as they that were neerest and deerest to him, began to be ashamed of him, entertaining each other with this, or the like scornfull discourse. That *Alexander* of *Macedonia* was become one of *Darius* licentious Courtiers: That by his Example, the *Macedonians*, after so many, and tedious travels, were more impoverished in their virtues, than enriched by their victories, and that it was hard now to judge, whether the Conqueres, or Conquered were the baser slaves. Neither were these things so whispered in corners, but that they came to *Alexanders* ears: He therefore with great Gifts sought to stop the mouthes of the better sort, and of such of whose Judgments he was most jealous.

For which he is scorned of his Friends.

Then did he make it known to the Army, that *Bessus* had assumed the title of a King; and called himself *Artaxerxes*, and that he had compounded a great Army of the *Bactrians* and other Nations, whereby he perswaded them to go on, to the end that all which they had already gotten, together with themselves (so far engaged) might not be cast away, and lost. And because they were pestered with the plunder of so many rich Cities, that the whole Army seemed but the guard of their carriages, he commanded that every mans Fardel should be brought into the Market place, which when it was done, he, together with his own, caused all to be consumed with fire. This, in probability, might have proved very dangerous unto him: For the Common Souldiers had more interest in that which they had purchased with their painfull travel, and with their blood, than in the Kings Ambition; had not his happy temerity overcome all difficulties.

He burns all the Spoils.

As he was upon his march, news was brought that *Satribarzanes*, whom he had established in his former Government over the *Arians*, was revolted; Whereupon, leaving the way of *Bactria*, he sought the Traytour out: But the Rebel hearing of his coming, fled with two

Rebellion against him.

two thousand Horse to *Bessus:* Then marched *Alexander* on against *Bessus*, and by setting a great Pile of Wood on fire, with the advantage of a strong winde, he won a passage over an high, and unaccessible Rock, which was defended against him by thirty thousand Foot, the extremity of the fire, and smoak, forcing them to quit the place, which otherwise had been invincible: After which, he found no resistance till he came into *Aria*, on the East of *Bactria*, where ỹ chief City of that Province, called *Artacoana*, was a while defended against him, by the revolt of *Satribarzanes*; but in the end, he received the Inhabitants to mercy. At this place his Army was recruited with a new supply of five thousand, and five hundred Foot, and neer five hundred Horse out of *Greece*, *Thessaly*, and other places.

Treason against him.

At this time it was that the Treason of *Dimnus* was discovered, of which *Philotas*, the Son of *Parmenio*, was accused, at least as accessary if not principall. This *Dimnus*, with some others, having conspired against the life of *Alexander*, went about to draw *Nicomacus*, a young man whom he loved, into the conspiracy; The youth, although he was first bound by Oath to secrecy, when he heard so foul a matter uttered, began to protest against it so vehemently, that his Friend was like to have slain him, to secure his own life; and so, constrained by fear, he made shew as if he had been won by perswasion, and by seeming at length, to like well of the business, he was told more at large who they were that had undertaken it. There were nine or ten of them, all men of rank, whose Names *Dimnus* (the better to countenance the enterprize) reckoned up to him. *Nicomachus* had no sooner freed himself from the company of this Traytour *Dimnus*, than he acquainted his own Brother, *Ceballinus*, with the whole design, whereupon it was agreed between them, that *Ceballinus* (who might do it with the least suspition) should go to the Court, and utter all. *Ceballinus* meeting with *Philotas*, told him the whole business, requesting him to acquaint the

the King with it, which he promised to do, but yet did not.

Two days passed, and *Philotas* never brake with the King about the matter, but still excused himself to *Ceballinus* by the Kings want of leasure. This his coldness bred suspition, and caused *Ceballinus* to apply himself to one *Metron*, Keeper of the Kings Armory, who forthwith brought him to *Alexanders* presence. *Alexander* finding by examination what had passed between *Ceballinus*, and *Philotas*, fully perswaded himself that this concealment of the Treason argued *Philotas* to have a hand in it; when *Dimnus* therefore was brought before him, he asked him onely this Question; *Wherein have I so offended thee, that thou shouldst think* Philotas *more worthy to be King than my self? Dimnus*, when he was first apprehended, perceiving how the matter was like to go, had so wounded himself, that he lived no longer than to give his last groan in the Kings presence.

Its discovered to *Alexander*

Then was *Philotas* sent for, and charged with the suspition which his silence might justly breed. His answer was, that when the Treason was revealed to him by *Nicomachus*, he judged it to be but frivolous, and therefore forbore to acquaint *Alexander* with it, till he could procure better information. This errour of his (if it were but an Errour) though *Alexander*, for the notable services done by his Father *Parmenio*, and his Brother *Nicanor*, lately dead, and by *Philotas* himself, had freely pardoned him, and given him his hand for assurance: Yet, by the instigation of *Craterus*, he falsified his Princely promise, and made the Enemies of *Philotas* his Judges. *Craterus* indeed perswaded himself, that he could never find a better occasion to oppress his private enemy, than by pretending Piety, and Duty to his Prince. Whence a Poet saith,

Philotus accused.

See how these Great men clothe their private hate,
In these fair colours of the Publick good;

And

And to effect their ends, pretend the State,
As if the State by their affection stood:
And Arm'd with Power, and Princes Jealousies,
Will put the least conceit of discontent
Into the greatest rank of Treacheries,
That no one action shall seem innocent.
Yea, Valour, Honour, Bounty shall be made
As accessaries unto ends unjust:
And even the service of the State must lade
The needful'st undertaking with distrust,
So that base vileness, idle Luxury
Seem safer far than to do worthily.

Alexanders dissimulation.

Now the King, following the advice of *Craterus*, had resolved the next day to put *Philotas* to the Torment, yet in the very evening of the same night in which he was apprehended, he called him to a Banquet, and discoursed as familiarly with him as at any other time. But when in the dead of the night, *Philotas* was taken in his lodging, and that they which hated him began to binde him, he cried out upon the King in these words: *O* Alexander, *the malice of mine enemies hath surmounted thy mercy, and their hatred is far more constant than the Word of a King.* Many circumstances were urged against him by *Alexander* himself; and this was not the least (not the least offence indeed against the Kings humour, who desired to be adored as a God) that when *Alexander* wrote unto him concerning the title given him by *Jupiter Hammon*, he answered, *That he could not but rejoyce that he was admitted into the Sacred fellowship of the Gods, and yet he could not but withall grieve for those which should live under such a one as would exceed the nature of man.* This, said *Alexander*, assured me that his heart was estranged, and that he despised my Glory.

Philotas accused by the King.

Philotas was brought before the multitude to hear the Kings Oration against him. He was brought forth in vile Garments, and bound like a Thief, where he heard himself,

ſelf, and his abſent Father, the greateſt Captain in the World, accuſed, and alſo his two other Brothers, *Hector*, and *Nicanor*, who had loſt their lives in theſe Wars; wherewith he was ſo overcome with grief, that, for a while, he could utter nothing for tears, and ſorrow had ſo waſted his Spirits, that he ſank between thoſe that led him. In the end, the King asked him in what Language he would make his defence? He anſwered, *In the ſame wherein it had pleaſed the King to accuſe him:* which accordingly he did, to the end that the *Perſians*, as well as the *Macedonians*, might underſtand him. But hereof the King made this advantage, perſwading the Aſſembly that he diſdained the language of his own Country, and ſo, withdrawing himſelf, he left him to his merciless enemies.

This proceeding of the Kings, *Philotas* greatly lamented, ſeeing the King, who had ſo ſharply invieghed againſt him, would not vouchſafe to hear his anſwer. For hereby his enemies were emboldned againſt him, and all the reſt, having diſcovered the Kings mind, and reſolution, contended amongſt themſelves, which of them ſhould ſhew the greateſt hatred towards him. Amongſt many Arguments which he brought for his own defence, this was not the leaſt, that when *Nicomachus* deſired to know of *Dimnus*, of what quality, and power his partners in the conſpiracy were, ſeeming unwilling to adventure himſelf amongſt mean, and baſe Companions, *Dimnus* named unto him, *Demetrius*, of the Kings Bed-Chamber, *Nicanor*, *Amyntas*, and ſome others, but ſpake not a word of *Philotas*, who, being Maſter of the Horſe, would greatly have graced the cauſe, and encouraged *Nichomacus*. And to make it more cleer that he knew nothing of their intents, there was not any one of the Conſpirators, that in their torments, would accuſe him. Yet at the laſt, himſelf being put to extream torments by the deviſe of his profeſſed enemies, *Craterus*, *Cenus*, *Epheſtion*, and others, *Philotas* accuſed himſelf, hoping that they would have ſlain him immediatly: But he failed even

Philotus condemned, and tortured to death.

even in that miserable hope, and suffering all that could be inflicted on flesh and blood, he was forced to confess, not what was true, but what might best please them, who were far more mercilels than Death it self. *Cruelty is not a humane vice: It is unworthy of man: Its even a beastly rage to delight in blood and wounds, and casting away the nature of man, to become a savage Monster.*

Alexanders cruelty.

Now whilst *Alexanders* hands were yet died in blood, he commanded that *Lynceſtes*, Son in Law to *Antipater*, who had been three years in Prison, should be slain. The same dispatch had all those that were accused by *Nicomachus*. But *Parmenio* was yet living. *Parmenio*, who had served with great fidelity, as well *Philip* the Kings Father, as himself. *Parmenio* that first opened *Alexanders* way into *Asia*: That had cast down *Attalus*, the Kings enemy: That had always, and in all hazards the leading of the Kings Vaunt-gard: That was no less Prudent in Counsell, then succesfull in all his enterprises. A man, beloved of the men of War, and to say the truth, he that had purchased for the King the Empire of the East, and of all the Glory and fame which he had attained to. That he might not therefore revenge the Death of his Son, though not upon the King (for it was unlikely that he would have stained his fidelity in his o[illegible]ge, having now lived seventy years) yet upon the[illegible], who by base Flattery had possessed themselves of the Kings affection, It was resolved that he should die also: and *Polydamus* was imployed in this business, a man whom of all others *Parmenio* trusted most, and loved best. Who (to be short) finding him in *Media*, and having *Cleander*, and other Murtheres with him, slew him as he was walking in his Garden, and reading the Kings letters. This was the end of *Parmenio* (saith *Curtius*) who had performed many notable things without the King; but the King without him did never effect any thing worthy of Praise.

Parmenio murthered.

Alexander marches forward.

These things being ended, *Alexander* marched on with his Army, and subdued the *Araspitans*, and made *Amenides*

des (sometime Secretary to *Darius*) their Governour. Then he Conquered the *Arachosians*, and left *Menon* to command over them. Here the Army (that was sometime led by *Parmenio*) found him, which consisted of twelve thousand *Macedonians* and *Greeks*, with whom (though with much difficulty) he passed through some cold Regions. At length he came to the foot of ye Mountain *Taurus*, towards the East, where he built a City, which he honoured with his own Name, and peopled it with seven thousand of his old *Macedonians*, worn out with age, and the travels of War. The *Arians*, who since he left them were revolted, he again subdued, by the industry, and valour of *Caranus*, and *Erigius*: and now he resolved to find out the new King *Bessus* in *Bactria*, who hearing of his coming, prepared to pass over the great River of *Oxus*, which divides *Bactria* from *Sogdiana*. *Bessus* having now abandoned *Bactria*, *Alexander* made *Artabazus* Governour of it, and himself marching forward with his Army, they suffered great want of water, insomuch as when they came to the River *Oxus*, there died more of them by immoderate drinking, than *Alexander* had lost in any one Battel against the *Persians*. He found upon the Banks of this great River no manner of Timber, or other materials wherewith to make Bridges, or Boats, or Rafts; but was forced to sew together Hides that covered his Carriages, and stuffing them with straw, he was six days in passing over his Army after that manner, which *Bessus* might easily have distressed, if he had dared but to look the *Macedonians* in the face. He had formerly complained of *Darius* for neglecting to defend the Banks of *Tygris*, and other Passes, and yet now, when this Traiterous slave had stiled himself a King, he durst not perform any thing worthy of a slave: and therefore they that were neerest to him, and whom he most trusted, to wit, *Spitamenes*, *Dataphernes*, *Catanes*, and others, the Commanders of his Army, moved, both by the care of their own safety, and the remembrance of *Bessus* his Treason and cruelty against *Darius*, bound him as he had done his Master, only

Builds a City.

Wants water.

Bessus taken.

only his chain was closed about his neck, like a Mastiff Dog, and so they dragged him a long to present him to *Alexander*.

In the mean time *Alexander* was arrived at a certain Town inhabited by *Greeks* of *Mileium*, brought thither by *Xerxes*, when long before he returned out of *Greece*, whose children had now almost forgoten their Country Language. These entertained him with great joy: but he most cruelly put them all to the Sword, and destroyed their City. At this Place he received *Bessus*, and having rewarded *Spitamenes*, and his Associates, he delivered the Traitor into the hands of *Oxatre*, Brother to *Darius*, to be tormented by him.

Alexanders cruelty.

Bessus slain.

But now when he thought himself most secure, and out of danger, some twenty thousand Mountainers assaulted his Camp, in repelling whom, he received a shot in his legg, the Arrow head sticking in the flesh, so that he was faign to be carried in a Horslitter for some time after.

He is wounded.

Shortly after he came unto *Maracanda*, judged by some to be the same with *Samarcand*, the Imperiall City of the Great *Tamerlan*, which was in compasse seventy furlongs. Heere he received the Ambassadors of the *Scythians* (called *Avians*) who offered to serve him

Presently after, the *Bactrians*, with the *Sogdians*, were again stirred up to Rebellion by the seme *Spitamenes*, and *Catanes*, who had lately delivered *Bessus* into *Alexanders* hands. Many Cities were stoutly defended against him, all which, after he had subdued them, he utterly defaced, killing all therein. At the Siege of one of these he received a blow in the neck, which struck him to the ground, and disabled him from action many dayes after: In the meane while *Spitamenes* had recovered *Samarcand*, against whom he sent *Menedemus*, with three thousand Foot, and eight hundred Horsmen.

He is wounded again.

In the heat of these affairs, *Alexander* marched to the River

River *Jaxartes*, that runs between *Sogdiana*, and *Scythia*, which he passed over while *Menedemus* was imployed in the recovery of *Samarcand*. Upon the Banks of this River he built an other *Alexandria*, sixty furlongs in compasse, which he beautified with Houses seventeen dayes after the walls were built: But the *Scythian* King, perswading himself that this City was built on purpose to keep him under, made some attempts to hinder the erection of this new City; but being naked of defensive Armes, he was easily beaten away, Sixty of the *Macedonians* are said to be slain in this conflict, and eleven hundred wounded, which might easily be done in passing a great River defended against them by good Archers. Of the *Scythian* Horses eighteen hundred were brought into the Camp, and many Prisoners.

He builds a City.

Whilest *Alexander* was securing himself against those *Scythians*, bordering upon *Jaxartes*, he received the ill newes that *Menedemus* was slain by *Spitamenes*, his Army broken, and most of them killed, to wit, two thousand Foot, and three hundred Horse. He therefore intending revenge upon *Spitamenes*, made all the hast he could, but *Spitamenes* fled into *Bactria*. Whereupon *Alexander* killed, burned, and laid wast all before him, not sparing the innocent Children, and so departed, leaving a new Governour in that Province.

Menedemus slain.

To repaire this losse, he received a great supply of nineteen thousand men out of *Greece*, *Licia*, and *Syria*, with all which, and his old Army, he returned towards the South, and passed the River of *Oxus*, on the South-side whereof he built six Townes, neer each to other for their mutuall security. But he found a new up-start Rebel, one *Arimazes* (a *Sogdian*) who was followed by thirty thousand Souldiers, that defended against him a strong piece of ground on the top of an high and steep Hill. *Alexander* sought (but in vain) to winne him with fair words: wherefore he made choise of three hundred young men, and promised ten Tallents to the first

A Rebellion.

first, nine to the second, and so proportionably to the rest, that could find a way to creep to the top thereof. This they performed with the losse of thirty two of their number, and then made a signe to *Alexander*, that they had accomplished his Commandment. Hereupon he sent one *Cophes* to perswade *Arimazes* to yeild up the place, who, being shewed by *Cophes*, that the *Macedonians* were already gotten up, he yeilded simply to *Alexanders* mercy, and was, with all his kindred, scourged, and Crucified: which punishment they well deserved for keeping no better a watch in so dangerous a time. For the place might have been defended against any power.

Clytus slain.

After these *Sogdian*, and *Scythian* Wars, *Alexander* committed the Government of *Samarcand*, and the Country about it, to *Clytus* whom yet he slew soon after, for preferring the virtue of *Philip* the Father, before that of *Alexander* the Son, or rather because he objected to the King the death of *Parmenio*, and derided the Oracle of *Hammon*: for therein he touched him to the quick; his Speech being in publick, and at a drunken Banquet. *Clytus*, indeed, had deserved as much at the Kings hand as any man living, having saved his life, which the King well remembred when he came to himself, and when it was too late to repent. As *Clytus* in his Cups, forgat whom he offended, So *Alexander* in his drunkennesse forgat whom he slew, for griefe whereof, he afterward tore his Face, and sorrowed so inordinately, that had he not been overperswaded by *Calisthenes*, he would have slain himself. *Drunkennesse both kindles, and discovers every vice: It removes shame which gives impediment to bad attempts. Where Wine gets the mastery, all the evill, which before lay hidden, breaks out. Drunkennesse indeed rather discovers vices than makes them.*

The effect of drunkenesse.

Soon after this, *Spitamenes*, who slew *Bessus*, and had lately revolted from *Alexander*, was murthered by his own Wife, and his Head was presented to *Alexander*. *Spitamenes* being thus taken away, the *Dahans* also seized

zed upon his fellow conspirator, *Dataphernes*, and delivered him up: So that *Alexander* being now freed from all these petty Rebels, and disposed of the Provinces that he had quieted, marched on with his Army into *Gabaza*, where it suffered so much Hunger, Cold, Lightning, Thunder, and such storms, that in one of them he lost a thousand men. From hence he invaded the *Sacans*, and destroyed their Country. Then came he into the Territories of *Cohortanes*, who submitted himself to him, and presented him with thirty beautifull Virgins, amongst whom, *Roxane*, afterwards his Wife, was one; which, although all the *Macedonians* stomached, yet none of them durst use any freedom of speech after the death of *Clytus*. From hence he directed his course towards *India*, having so encreased his numbers, as amounted to one hundred and twenty Thousand Armed men.

Dreadfull stormes.

In the mean while he would needs be honoured as a God, whereunto, that he might allure his *Macedonians*, he implyed two of his parasites, *Hagis*, and *Cleo*, whom *Calisthenes* opposed. For amongst many other honest Arguments which he used in the Assembly, he told *Cleo*, that he thought that *Alexander* would disdaine the title of a God from his Vassels: That the opinion of Sanctity, though it did sometimes follow the Death of those, who in their Life-time had done the greatest things, yet it never accompanied any one as yet living in the world: He said, that neither *Hercules*, nor *Bacchus*, were Deified at a Banquet, and upon drink (for this matter was propounded by *Cleo* at a Carousing Feast) but for the more than manly acts preformed by them in their Life-time, for which they were in succeeding Ages numbred amongst the Gods. *Alexander* stood behind a partitian, and heard all that was spoken, waiting but for an opportunity to be revenged on *Calisthenes*, who being free of speech, honest, Learned, and a lover of the Kings Honour, was yet shortly after tormented to Death. For upon occasion of a conspiracy

His Ambition. *Calisthenes* speaks against it.

And is tormented to Death.

ſpiracy made againſt the King, by on *Hermolaus*, and others, who confeſſed it, he cauſed *Calithenes*, without confeſſion, accuſation, or tryall, to be torne aſunder upon the Rack.

This deed, unworthy of a King, is thus cenſured by *Seneca*. *This* (ſaith he) *is the eternal crime of* Alexander, *which no virtue, or felicity of his in War ſhall ever be able to blot out. For as often as any man ſhall ſay, He ſlew many thouſands of* Perſians, *it will be replyed, He did ſo, and he ſlew* Caliſthenes *too. When it ſhall be ſaid, that he wan all as far as to the very Ocean, whereon alſo he adventured with unuſuall Navies, and extended his Empire from a corner of* Thrace, *to the utmoſt bounds of the Eaſt; it ſhall be ſaid withall; But he killed* Caliſthenes. *Let him have outgone all the antient Examples of Captains, and Kings, none of all his Acts make ſo much to his Glory as the Death of* Caliſthenes *to his reproach.*

He marches into *India*.

With the Army before mentioned, of one hundred twenty thouſand Foot and Horſe, *Alexander* entred into the Borders of *India* where ſuch of the Princes as ſubmitted themſelves to him, he entertained lovingly, the others he enforced, killing man, woman, and child, where they reſiſted. He then came before *Niſa*, built by *Bacchus*, which after a few dayes was rendred to him. From thence he removed to a Hill at hand, which on the top had goodly Gardens, filled with delicate fruits, and Vines, dedicated to *Bacchus*, to whom he made Feaſts for ten dayes together. And when he had drank his fill, went on to *Dedula*, and from thence to *Acadera*, Countries ſpoiled and abandoned by the Inhabitants, by reaſon whereof, victuals failing, he divided his Army. *Ptolomy* led one part, *Cenon* an other, and himſelf the reſt. Theſe took in many Towns, whereof that of greateſt fame was *Muzage*, which had in it three hundred thouſand men, but after ſome reſiſtance, it was yeilded to him by *Cleophe* the Queen, to whom he again reſtored it. At the Siege of this City he received a wound in the legg.

His Feaſts to *Bacchus*.

He conquers many Countries.

After

After this *Nola* was taken by *Polisperchon*; and a Rock of Great strength by *Alexander* himself : He wan also a passage from one *Eryx*, who was slain by his own men and his Head presented to *Alexander* : This was the summe of his Actions in those parts, before he came to the great River *Indus*. And when he came thither, he found there *Ephestion*, who (being sent before) had prepared Boats for the transportation of his Army, and before *Alexanders* arrivall, had prevailed with *Omphis*, King of that part of the Country, to submit himself to this great Conqueror. And hereupon soon after *Alexanders* coming, *Omphis* presented himself, with all the strength of his Country, and fifty six Elephants, unto him; offering him his service, and assistance: He told *Alexander* also that he was an enemy to the two next great Kings of that part of *India*, named *Abiasares*, and *Porus*, where with *Alexander* was not a little pleased, hoping by this their disunion, to make his own victory by far the more easy.

This *Omphis* also presented *Alexander* with a Crown of Gold, the like did the rest of his Commanders, and with all, he gave him eight Talents of Silver coined, which *Alexander* not only refused, but to shew that he coveted Glory, not Gold, he gave *Omphis* a thousand Talents of his own Treasure, besides other *Persian* rarities. His Prodigallity.

Abiasares being informed that *Alexander* had received his enemy *Omphis* into his protection, he resolved to make his own Peace also. For, knowing that his own strength did but equall that of *Omphis*, he thought it but an ill match, when *Alexander*, who had already subdued all the greatest Princes of *Asia*, should make himself a party, and head of the quarrell. So then now *Alexander* had none to stand in his way but *Porus*, to whom he sent a command, that he should attend him at the Borders of his Kingdom, there to do him Homage : But the gallant *Porus* returned him this manly answer: *That he would satisfie him in the first demand,* He sends to *Porus*.

demand, which was, to attend him on his Borders, and that well accompanied, but for any other acknowledgment, he was resolved to take counsel of his Sword. To be short, *Alexander* resolved to passe over the River of *Hydaspes*, and to find out *Porus* at his own home: But *Porus* saved him that labour, attending him on the farther bank, with thirty thousand Foot, ninety Elephants, and three hundred armed Chariots, and a great Troop of Horse. The River was half a mile broad, and withall, deep and swift, It had in it many Islands, amongst which there was one much overgrown with Wood, and of good capacity.

Alexander sent *Ptolomy*, with a good part of the Army up the River, shrowding the rest from the sight of *Porus* under this Island, by this devise, *Porus* being drawn from the place of his first encamping, set himself down opposite to *Ptolomy*, supppposing that the whole Army of *Alexander* was there, intending to force their passage: But in the mean while *Alexander* with his men, recovered the farther shore without resistance, and ordering his Troops, he advanced towards *Porus*, who at first imagined them to be *Abiasares* his confederate, come over *Hydaspis* to assist him: But finding it to be otherwise, he sent his Brother *Hagis*, with four thousand Horse, and a hundred armed Chariots to entertain him. Each Chariot had in it four to fight, and two to guid it: But they were at this time of little use, by reason that much raine having falne, the Fields were so soul that the Horses could hardly trot.

A Battel.

In this fight the *Scythians*, and *Dahans* had *Alexanders* vantgard, who so galled the *Indians*, with their Darts and Arrows, that the Horses brake their reines, and overturned the Chariots, and those that were in them. *Perdiccas* also charged the *Indian* Horsemen, who were by him forced to recoil. Then did *Porus* moove forward with the Gross of his Army, that his Vantgard, who were scattered, might retreat into his Reare. *Alex-*

ander

ander being followed by *Ephestion*, *Ptolomy*, and *Perdiccas*, charged the *Indian* Horsmen in the left wing, commanding *Cenon* to set upon the right. He directed also *Antigonus*, and *Leonatus* to charge *Porus* his Battel of Foot, strengthned with Elephants, *Porus* himself riding upon one of the biggest of them. By these Beasts the *Macedonian* Foot received the greatest damage; but the Archers and Darters being well guarded with the long, and strong Pikes of the *Macedonians*, so galled them, that the Elephants being inraged, turned head, and ran over their own Footmen that followed them. In the end, after a long and doubtfull fight, by the advantage of weapons, and the skill and courage of the *Macedonian* Captains, the victory fell to *Alexander*, who also far exceeded *Porus* in number of men. For besides the *Macedonians*, and other Eastern, and Northen Nations, *Alexander* was assisted by *Porus* his Confederates, and Country people: Yet for his own Person, he never gave ground, otherwise than with his Sword towards his enemies, till being weakned by many wounds, and abandoned by his Army, he became a Prisoner to the Conqueror, from whom again he received his Kingdom, with a great enlargement,

Porus beaten.

He is restored to his Kingdom.

I forbear to mention other petty victories which *Alexander* obtained after this, in his sailing down the River of *Indus*. The discription of places about the Head, and branches thereof, are better known to us by reason of our late Navigations, and discoveries, than they were in former times. The magnificence and Rights of those *Indian* Kings we could in no sort be perswaded to believe, till our own experience had taught us, that there are many stranger things in the world than we see in our own Country.

Alexander having by this time overwearied his Army, he discovered the rest of *India* by fame. The *Indian* Kings whom he had subdued, informed him, that a King called *Aggramenes*, ruled over many Nations beyond the River *Ganges*, who was able to bring into

into the Field two hundred thousand Foot, twenty thousand Horse, three thousand Elephants, and two thousand armed Chariots. With this report, though *Alexander* was more enflamed than ever, to proceed in his Discoveries and Conquests, yet all his Oratory could not prevaile with his Souldiers to adventure over those wast Desarts beyond *Indus*, and *Ganges*, which were more terrible to them, than the greatest Army that the East could gather. Yet at last they were overcome by many perswasions to follow him towards the South, to discover such parts of the Ocean, as were neerer at hand, unto which the River *Indus* was their infallible guid.

His Policy.

Alexander seeing it would be no otherwise, devised a pretty trick by which he hoped to beguil after-ages, and make himself seem greater than he was. For which end he enlarged his Camp, made greater Trenches, greater Cabins for Souldiers, greater Hors-stalls, and higher Mangers than Horses could feed in. Yea, he caused all furniture both for Men, and Horses, to be made larger than would serve for use, and scattered these Armors and Bridles about his Camp, to be kept as reliques, and wondred at by those Barbarous People. Proportionable unto these he raised up twelve great Altars to be Monuments of his jorneyes end.

He builds two Cities.

This done, he returned again to the banks of *Asesines*, and there determined to build his Fleet, where *Ausines*, and *Hydaspes* meet; and to testifie by a surer Monument, how far he had passed towards the East, he built by those Rivers, two Cities: the one he called *Nicaa*, and the other *Bucephalon*, after the name of his beloved Horse *Bucephalus*. Heere again he received a new supply of six thousand *Thracian* Horsemen, seven thousand Foot, and from his Leiutenant of *Babylon*, twenty five thousand Armours, garnished with Silver, and Gold, which he distributed amongst his Souldiers.

About

About these Rivers he wan many Towns, and committed great slaughter on those that resisted. Its said, that besieging a City of the *Oxidracans*, he leaped from the top of the wall into it, and fought long against all the Inhabitants, till his Souldiers, forcing a Gate, came in to his rescue. Finally he passed down the River with his Fleet, at which time news was brought him of a Rebellion in *Bactria*, and then of the arrivall of a hundred Ambassadors from a King in *India*, who submitted himself to him. These Ambassadors he Feasted upon a hundred Beds of Gold, with all the sumptuousness that could be devised, who soon after their dispatch, returned again, and presented him with three hundred Horses, and one hundred and thirty Wagons, and in each of them four Horses, a thousand Targets, with many other things rare and rich. His Conquests.

Then sailed *Alexander* towards the South, passing through many obscure Nations, which all yielded to him, either quietly, or by force: Amongst these, he built another *Alexandria*. Of the many places which he took in his passage, one was called *Samus*, the Inhabitants whereof fought against him with poisoned Swords, with one of which, *Ptolomy* (afterwards King of *Egypt*) was wounded, and was cured by an Herb which *Alexander* dreamed he had seen in the mouth of a Serpent. He builds a City.

When he came neer to the out-let of *Indus* (being ignorant of the Tides of the Sea) his Gallies on a sudden were shuffled one against another by the coming of the Flood, and in the Ebb, they were left on the dry ground, and on the Sandy banks in the River, wherewith the *Macedonians* were much amazed: But after he had a few days observed the course of the Sea, he passed out of the Rivers mouth some few miles, and then offering Sacrifice to *Neptune*, he returned; and the better to inform himself, he sent *Nearchus*, and *Onesicritus* to discover the Coast towards the mouth of *Euphrates*.

Neer the out-lets of this River, he spent some part of Winter, and from thence in eighteen days march, he recovered He wants food.

covered *Gredosia*, in which passage his Army suffered such misery through the want of food, that of one hundred and twenty thousand Foot, and twelve thousand Horse, which he carried into *India*, not a fourth part returned alive.

His Debauchedness.

From *Gredosia*, *Alexander* led his Army into *Caramania*, and so drawing neer to *Persia*, he gave himself wholly unto Feasting and Drinking, imitating the Tryumphs of *Bacchus*. And though this Swinish vice be hateful enough in it self; Yet it always inflamed this King to cruelty. For (saith *Curtius*) *the Hangman followed the Feast*: For *Haspastes*, one of his Provincial Governours, he commanded to be slain; so as, *neither did the excess of Voluptuousness qualifie his Cruelty, nor his cruelty at all hinder his Voluptuousness.*

He Punishes his Officers.

While he refreshed his Army in these parts, there came a new supply to him of five thousand Foot; and a thousand Horse, which were conducted to him by *Cleander* and his fellows, that had been impolyed in the murther of *Parmenio*. Against these murtherers great complaints were made by the Deputies of ye Provinces, in wch they had commanded; and their offences were proved to be so outragious, that *Alexander* was perswaded, that, had they not altogether despaired of his return out of *India*, they durst not have committed them. All men were glad of the occasion, remembring the Virtue of him whom they had slain. The end was, that *Cleander*, and the other chief, together with six hundred Souldiers, who had been the instruments of their ravages, were delivered over to the Hangman; Every one rejoycing that the wrath of the King was at last powred out upon the Ministers of his Anger.

Nearchus, and *Onesicritus* were now returned from searching the Coast, and made report of an Island they had discovered, rich in Gold, and of other strange things; whereupon they were commanded to make some farther discovery, after which they should come up *Euphrates*, and meet the King at *Babylon*.

Alexander

Alexander drawing neer to *Babylon*, went to visit the Sepulchre of *Cyrus* in *Pasagardes*, where he was presented with many rich gifts by *Orsanes*, one of the Princes of *Persia*, of the race of *Cyrus*. But because *Bagoas*, an Eunuch, who was in speciall favour with the King, was neglected, he suborned some loose fellows to accuse *Orsanes* for robbing *Cyrus* his Tomb, for which he was condemned to die, and *Bagoas* assisted the Hangman with his own hands to torment him. At this time also *Alexander* caused *Phradites* to be slain, suspecting his greatness Hence (saith *Curtius*) he began unreasonably to shed blood, and to believe false reports. Indeed, he took the way to make all men weary of him, and his Government, seeing tyranny is more dreadfull than all adventures that can be made against it.

He visits the Sepulchre of *Cyrus*.

His cruelty.

About this time *Calanus* the Philosopher burnt himself having lived seventy three years, and Historians say, that before his Death, he foresaw, and foreshewed the Death of *Alexander*, promising to meet him shortly after at *Babylon*.

Calanus burnt himself.

From *Pasagardes*, *Alexander* went to *Susa*, where he Married *Statira*, the Eldest Daughter of *Darius*, giving her younger Sister to his beloved *Ephestion*, and eighty other *Persian* Ladies to other of his Captains. To his wedding Feast, he invited six thousand Guests, to each of which he gave a Cup of Gold.

His marriage, and feasting

Unto this place came to him three thousand young Souldiers out of his Conquered Provinces, whereat the *Macedonians* greatly murmured. *Harpalus*, his Treasurer in *Babylon*, having lavishly consumed the mony in his keeping, fled with five thousand Talents, and six thousand hired Souldiers; But when he came into *Greece*, he was there slain. *Alexander* much rejoyced at the fidelity of the *Greeks*, who would not be corrupted with *Harpalus* his Bribes: Yet he sent a command to them, that they should receive their banished men again, whereunto they all for fear, yielded, except the *Athenians*, though they saw that it was a manifest preparation to their bondage.

Harpalus slain.

After

His Army discontented.

After this there followed a marvellous discontent in his Army, because he had resolved to send into *Macedonia* all those old Souldiers which could no longer endure the travell of the War, and to keep the rest in *Asia*. He made many Orations to satisfie them, but all his words were in vain during the heigth of their fury; Yet when their first passions were evaporated, they became more tractable. And with such as were licenced to depart, he sent *Craterus*, to whom he gave the Lieutenantship of *Macedonia*, *Thessaly*, & *Thrace*, which *Antipater* had Governed from the time of *Alexanders* departure out of *Europe*, who (during that time) had subdued the rebellious *Greeks*, discharged the trust committed to him with great fidelity, and sent him from time to time so many strong supplies into *Asia*.

He sends for *Antipater*.

Certainly if *Alexander* had not taken counsell of his Cups, he would have cast some better colour upon this alteration, and given *Antipater* some stronger reasons of his remove, than to imploy him in conducting a new supply of men to *Babylon*, the War being now at an end. For *Antipater* could make no other construction of this remove, but that he had a purpose to send him after *Parmenio*, and the rest. The truth is, the King notwithstanding his undantedness, had no great mind to grapple with *Antipater*.

Ephestion dies.

Alexander having thus sent for *Antipater*, made a journey into *Media* to settle things there, were *Ephestion* whom he loved, and favoured above all others, died. The King greatly lamented his loss, hanged the *Physician* that could not cure him, and built him a Monument that cost twelve thousand Talents. After which he returned to *Babylon*. Thither *Antipater* came not, but sent, and that, not to excuse, but to free himself; And if we may believe *Curtius*, he suborned his Sons *Cassander*, *Philip*, and *Jolla*, who were *Alexanders* Cup-bearers, to give him poison; *Thessalus* (who was one of the conspiracy) having invited him to a Drinking-Feast for that purpose. Others say that by his inordinate drink-

Alexander dies.

drinking, he fell into a Feavour whereof he died.

A little before his Death, his Friends about him, asked him to whom he would leave his Empire? He answered, *To the most worthy man.* Then asked they him, when they should give him Divine Honors? He answered, *When they themselves were happy*; which were the last words that he spake, and so he died, having lived not all out thirty three years, nor reigned thirteen. His Will.

As soon as he was Dead, his great Captains sought to inrich themselves by his Spoils, and whilst they were sharing the World amongst themselves, his dead Body lay many days in that hot Countrey unburied, stinking above ground: *A notable Embleme of the Vanity of all earthly things.* Besides this, his vast Empire was divided amongst his great Captains; To *Ptolomaeus Lagi* was allotted *Egypt*, and *Affrica*; To *Laomedon*, *Syria*, and *Phœnicia*; To *Python*, *Media*; To *Eumenes*, *Paphlagonia*, and *Cappadocia*; To *Antigonus*, *Pamphilia*, *Lycia*, and *Phrygia* the Greater; To *Cassander*, *Caria*; To *Menander*, *Lydia*; To *Leonatus* *Phrygia* the Less; To *Lysimachus*, *Thracia*, with the neighbouring Countries; To *Antipater*, *Macedonia*, and the neighbouring Nations. But these men, not contented with their shares, fell out amongst themselves, making War one upon another to their own destruction; For *Perdiccas*, warring upon *Egypt* was slain by his own Souldiers; *Antipater* died; *Eumenes* was betrayed by his own Souldiers, and slain by *Antigonus*; *Olympias*, the Mother of *Alexander*, was slain by *Cassander*; *Cleopatra*, sister to *Alexander*, was slain by the treachery of *Antigonus*; *Antigonus* himself was slain in Battel by *Cassander* & *Lysimachus*; *Roxane*, the beloved Wife of *Alexander*, together with her Son *Alexander*; and *Barsine*, another of his Wives, which was Daughter to *Darius*, were all slain by *Cassander*. And presently after the whole Family of *Cassander* was rooted out; *Ptolomy* died in *Egypt*; *Lysimachus* was slain by *Seleucus*; and *Seleucus* himself presently after by *Ptolomy*. So that all the Family of *Alexander*, within a few years after his Death, was wholly extirpated; And all his Friends,

The vanity of all earthly things.

The confusions after his Death.

Gods Justice.

Friends, and great Captains, by their Ambition, and mutuall contentions, came most of them to untimely ends.

When the dead Body of *Alexander* had layen seven days upon his Throne, at last the *Chaldæans*, and *Egyptians* were commanded from thenceforth to take the care of it; But when they came about it, they durst not at first approach to touch it: But anon after, saying their Prayers, that it might be no sin unto them being but mortals, to lay their hands upon so Divine a Body, they fell to work, and dissected it, the Golden Throne whereon he lay, being all stuffed with Spices, and hung about with Pennants, and Banners, and other Emblems of his high State, and Honour.

The care of his Funerall, and of providing a Chariot wherein to carry his Body to the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, was committed to *Aridæus*, who spent two whole years in making provision for it, which made *Olympias*, his Mother, (seeing him lye so long unburied) in great grief of heart to cry out, and say; *O my Son! Thou that wouldst needs be accounted amongst the Gods, and keptest such ado about it, canst not now have that which every poor man hath, a little Earth, and Buriall.*

Long after when *Julius Cæsar* had Conquered *Pompey*, and was idle in *Egypt*, *Lucan* tells us, that he visited the Temples, and the Cave, wherein the Body of *Alexander* the Great lay, In these verses,

> —— *Vultu semper celante timorem,*
> *Intrepidus Superum sedes, & Templa vetusti*
> *Numinis, &c.*

> Then with a look still hiding fear, goes he
> The Stately Temple of th'old God to see,
> Which speaks the Ancient *Macedonian* greatness;
> But there delighted with no Objects sweetness,
> Nor with their Gold, nor Gods Majestick dress,
> Nor lofty City Walls; with greediness
> Into the Burying Vault goes *Cæsar* down,
> Where *Macedonian Philips* mad-brain'd Son,

The

The prosperous Thief, lies buried; Whom just Fate
Slew in the Worlds Revenge. ——

Alexander was very Learned, and a great Lover of Learning and Learned men, insomuch as he rewarded his Master *Aristotle* with eighty Talents for his History of *Living Creatures*. He so prized *Homers Iliads*, that in all his Wars, he carried it in his pocket, and laid it under his Pillow anights. He loved his Master *Aristotle* as if he had been his Father, and used to say, *We have our being from our Parents, but our well-being from our School-Masters.* His Character.

His Mother *Olympias* was very severe and morose in her carriage; and once *Antipater*, his *Vice-Roy* in *Europe*, wrote large Letters of complaint to him against her; to whom he returned this answer: *Knowest thou not that one little tear of my Mothers, will blot out a thousand of thy Letters of complaint*; When he heard the Philosophers conclusion concerning the unity of the world, he wept, because there were no more worlds for him to Conquer but one. An evident note of his great ambition: which also manifested it self hereby; That when he came to the Tomb of *Achilles*, he fell a weeping, considering that *Achilles* had a *Homer* to sing his praises, and to perpetuate his memory, whereas he had no such Poet to set forth his Commendations. Also he commanded that no man should draw his Picture, but *Apelles*, the most exquisite Painter in the world, and that none should make his Statue in Brass but *Lycippus*, the most excellent Workman in that kind.

His love to his Mother.

His Ambition.

Alexander used to carry his Head on one side inclining to the left, wherein his Court-Parasites (to ingratiate themselves with him) imitated him. One desiring to see his Treasures, and his Jewels, he bad his Servants shew him, not his Talents of Gold, and Silver, and such other precious things, but his Friends.

Flattery.

He degenerated after his victories.

When he had overcome *Darius*, and gotten possession of all his Dominions, and Treasures, he began to degenerate into the *Asian* Luxury. His Chastity and moderation were turned into Pride, and Lust. He judged his Country manners, and the Discipline of the former *Macedonian* Kings too sordid and mean for him. He imitated the pride of the *Persian* Kings, he made him a Crown and Robs like unto *Darius*. He grew so proud and insolent, that he suffered his Souldiers to fall down and worship him like a God. Yea, he comanded his servants, and slaves to do so. He clothed his Captains and Horse-men like unto the *Persians*, which though they disliked they durst not refuse. He gat him three hundred sixty five Concubines, of the beautifullest virgins that could be found in *Asia*, after the manner of the *Persian* Kings, one of which lay with him every night. He had his Troops of *Eunuches*, with Musicians, Jesters, Singing women *&c.* He spent whole dayes and nights in profuse Feasting, and Revelling All which was very offensive to his old Captains, and Souldiers.

When he was a Boy, he took both his hands full of perfumes, and cast them into the fire as he was Sacrificing, whereupon *Leonidas*, one of his Schoolmasters said to him: *O* Alexander, *when thou hast Conquered those Countries wherein these odors grow, then thou maist be so liberall, but in the mean time be more sparing.* Afterwards, when he had Conquered *Arabia Fœlix*, he sent to *Leonidas* a hundred Tallents of *Myrrhe*, and five hundred of *Frankincense*, bidding him to be hereafter more Liberall in his service of the Gods.

His bounty.

He was of so bountifull a disposition, that it was a greater trouble to him not to be asked than not to give. He wrote to *Phocian*, that he would make use of his friendshio no more if he refused his Gifts. *Serapion*, a young Boy that used to play at Ball with him, gat nothing because he asked nothing; whereupon the next time he played, he threw the Ball to all but *Alexander*,

ander, the King marvelling at it, asked him why he threw not the Ball to him? *Forsooth* (said *Serapion*) *because you asked it not*. *Alexander* laughing at the jest, sent him a liberall Gift.

As he was travelling through the Deserts of *Persia*, himself and his Army were in great straits for want of water: One of his Souldiers having two Sons ready to die of thirst, sought up and down, and at last found a little water, wherewith he filled a leather Bottell, and was running with it to his Sons: but meeting *Alexander* by the way, he filled it out into a dish, and profered it to him. *Alexander* asked him, whither he was carrying it the man told him that his two Sons were ready to die with thirst: *But* (said he) *pray you Sir, do you drink it; For if my Sons die I can get more, but if you die, we shall not have such an other King*. *Alexander* hearing this, gave him the water again, and bid him carry it to his Sons.

His Temperance.

Alexander in his younger dayes was so moderate, and temperate, that he would often open his chests, and look upon his Garments, to see if his mother had not provided him, either delicate or superfluous Apparell.

Also when the Queen of *Caria*, to shew her great love to him, sent him daily variety of Dishes and Dainties, and at last sent her Cooks, and Bakers to him, he returned them back again, saying, *That he had no need of their service; for his Master* Leonidas *had provided him better Cooks, by teaching him to dine and sup Frugally, and sparingly*. Also when he had any rare, and dainty Fruits, or Fishes sent him from the Sea, he used to distribute them amongst his Friends, reserving very little or none for his own use.

One craving a small gift of him, he gave him a whole City, and when the Poor man said, *That it was too much for him to receive*: Yea (said *Alexander*) but not for me to give.

As

As he was advanceing to Conquer a Kingdom in *India*, *Taxilis*, who was King thereof, came and met him, saying, *O Alexander, What need we fight, if thou comest not to take away my food and water, for which its only fit for wise men to fight? If thou seekest after Riches, if I have more than thou, I will give thee part of mine: if thou hast more than I, I will not refuse part of thine.* *Alexander* being much taken with his speech, said to him, *Go to, I will contend with thee in bounty*, and so they mutually gave and received many Gifts. At last *Alexander* gave him a Thousand Tallents, which much grieved his Friends, and rejoyced the Barbarian.

His Chastity.

He shewed an admirable Example of his Chastity in the heat of his youth, when having taken the Mother, Wives, and Daughters of *Darius*, women of admirable beauty, yet, neither by word, nor deed did he profer them the least indignity, thinking it a greater honour to overcome himself than his Adversaries: And when he looked upon other Captive Ladies that excelled in stature and beauty, he merrily said, *Persides oculorum dolores esse*: That the *Persian* women were a disease of the eyes, and yet he looked on them but as one so many Statues. When he was informed that two of his Captains under *Parmenio*, had ravished two of the *Persian* Ladies, he wrote to him to enquire after the matter, and if he found it true, he should cut off their Heads, as of Beasts born for the hurt of mankind. He also sent him word, that himself was so far from contemplating the Beauty of *Darius* his Wife, that he would not so much as suffer her to be commended in his presence; and that he was so carefull of their Chastity, that they lived in his Camp, shut up in their Tent, as if they had been in a Temple.

At the Death of *Ephestion*, his Favourite, he did not only clipp the haire of his Horses, and Mules, but plucked down also the Battlements of the City walls, that they might seeme to mourne for his Minions Death,

shew

ſhewing now deformity inſtead of their former Beauty.

Porus, an *Indian* King, fighting valiently againſt him, received many wounds, and at laſt, being overcome, and falling into his enemies hands, they brought him to *Alexander*, who hearing of his coming, went forth, with ſome of his Friends, to meet him, and asked him what he would have him to do for him, *Porus* anſwered, *My only deſire is, that thou uſe me like a King*: *Alexander*, admiring his magnimity, replyed, *This I will do for my own ſake: but what wouldeſt thou have me doe for thine?* *Porus* anſwered, *That all was contained in his former demand of Kingly uſage*: *Alexander* was ſo pleaſed with this, that he reſtored him to his Kingdom, and gave him an other bigger than his own.

FINIS.